The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EVERYBODY WORRIED ABOUT "WEAK-KNEED" POLICIES

BECAUSE they disapproved of what was termed their home government's "weak-kneed" policy in the handling of the Thorburn case, some 3,000 local Britishers signed petitions and telegrams to their home authorities in London demanding strong action. One local Britisher, writing in an American paper, referred disparagingly to what he termed his home government's "wait-and-see" policy and compared it with the glorious days of eighty years ago when Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, electrified the House of Commons with a declaration on the protection of Britons residing abroad. Another local Briton, writing in the *North China Daily News* demanded that British warships seize the Chusan Islands as a means of forcing the Nanking Government to take action. While these articles and reports were appearing in the foreign newspapers, it was significant to note that somewhat similar attacks were being published in the Chinese newspapers against certain officials of the Nanking government for their alleged "weak-kneed" policy in respect to the massacre of Chinese citizens in Korea. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai demanded that Chinese gunboats be sent to Korean ports for the protection of Chinese citizens and much to every-body's surprise a Chinese gunboat actually was sent to Chemulpo, the Korean port, not escecially for protective purposes, but to extend relief to the Chinese refugees. As a result of the criticism of his method of handling the Korean incidents, Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister, offered to resign but the Government refused to consider it. And in order to complete the picture, we next turn to the Japanese newspapers and therein we find equally strong criticism of the Japanese Government for its alleged failure to adopt "strong measures" for the protection of Korean settlers in Manchuria. The Japanese reports stated that various delegations of superpatriots visited the Tokyo foreign office demanding that more troops be sent into Manchuria for enforcing Japanese "rights" in that region. A Chinese editor in commenting on one of the British demands for strong action suggested that certain human beings are still very closely allied with brute creation, but in making this charge he overlooked the fact that many of his fellow nationals were demanding equally strong action against the Japanese over the Korean

incidents, a futile suggestion in view of the present disorganized state of Chinese politics with three separate domestic wars going on in different parts of the country. The facts in the situation seem to be that despite innumerable efforts to create machinery for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties, the average citizen, despite the color of his skin *is* still quite closely allied with brute creation and can think of no other method of settling complications between nations except through the use of force. It is probably a good thing that governments are guilty of "weak-kneed" diplomacy, otherwise the world would be in a continuous state of warfare.

CHINA'S ALLEGED INSULT IN REQUIRING PASSPORTS

ONE of the Shanghai foreign newspapers last week published an editorial which declared among other things that the Chinese regulation requiring passport-visaes from all foreigners who intend traveling in the interior impled an insult to all foreginers residing in the country and constituted an admission of weakness on the part of the Chinese Government. The editor of the paper in making these charges apparently was not familiar with the fact that China is not alone in this attempt to compel a registration of aliens residing within the country. The State of Michigan, U. S. A., which includes within its boundaries the great cty of Detroit and most of the automobile industries of the United States, on May 18, 1931, passed an act which the Governor, Wilbur M. Brucker, signed which requires the registering, photographing and fingerprinting of every alien resident of the State. The act provides for the excluding, deporting and jailing of any alien found within the boundaries of State who cannot prove that he *legally* entered the United States. The enforcement of this act by the Michigan authorities will require each and every one of Michigan's alien-born residents, numbering in excess of 840,000 to register with some government bureau and always have in his or her possession a registation card showing they legally entered the United States. In view of the fact that only 382,000 of Michigan's alien-born residents have become naturalized American citizens, the enforcement of the law will naturally prove a hardship on the remainder, thousands of whom entered the United States prior to the quota immigration law and hence will have difficulty in proving that they entered the country "legally." The editor of the local foreign paper also apparently was not familiar with the fact that the Philippine Islands for many years has had a law requiring all residents to register and be possessed of a sort of certificate or card which contains a number, said number corresponding with the registration certificate which is on file in a government bureau. Japan also has some sort of system for keeping track of aliens, the police having an elaborate method of recording the movements of foreigners within the country. And of course, no foreigner is permitted to enter Japan without a passport visa as many luckless Shanghai travelers can testify who have attempted to enter that country without going through the formality of obtaining a visa. The matter of requiring foreigners to reigister with an appropriate governemental bureau is also common in many European countries, particularly in France, where close attention is paid to all foreign residents. Even in England where there is considerable liberality, no foreigner or even British non-resident is permitted to reside in the country indefinitely without registration. The United States, once the most liberal of countries in respect to the residence of aliens, has in recent years become the most conservative. Citizens of Asiatic countries, desiring to enter the United States, have a particularly difficult time. China's recent enforcement of passport and visa regulations thus accords with modern practice in other lands and instead of implying weakness on the part of the government is actually an indication of the increasing strength of the government. Up to a few months ago China was literally a "happy hunting ground" for the foreigner who entered the country without a passport and traveled at will about the country without interference, except from the bandits. As a matter of fact the requiring of visaes for travel in the interior of the country on the part of foreigners is an excellent measure, particularly in this period of political turmoil, for it enables the fixing of responsibility in cases of trouble. Had young Thorburn possessed a travel permit the British authorities would not be experiencing their present embarrassment in pressing the Chinese authorities for information regarding his whereabouts. However, we hope that China will not go as far as the highly-civilized state of Michigan, U. S. A. in requiring all aliens to register and produce proof that they entered the country legally. That might be most embarrassing in many unexpected directions.

LIGHT FROM CHOU KOU TIEN

THROUGH the remarkable discoveries at Chou Kou Tien, referred to in an article elsewhere in this issue, Asia is becoming a center of anthropological interest. Scholars consider the remains of fossil men found at this site near Peiping as the most important that have been ever found, and nearer to our direct line of ancestry than any others so far known. There has long been a belief among scientific men that the early development of man was somewhere in Asia. Roy Chapman Andrews, we believe, was mainly inspired by this thought in his noted expeditions into Mongolia which brought back the dinosaur eggs. Now, however, we find what appears to be convincing evidence of this close at hand,—not in the Gobi Desert but in the hills thirty miles west of Peiping. And the discovery of the skull which is of such great significance to scientists was made by a Chinese geologist, in the employ of the Geological Survey of China, a government organization, Mr. Pei taking the precious fossil out with his own hands. That a Chinese geologist working for a Chinese Government body should have made what appears to be the most important anthropological discovery so far achieved is most interesting,—unpleasant as it may seem to some of our Diehard friends with their talk about Chinese inferiority. It must be emphasized, however, that there is no attempt by the Chinese to claim exclusive credit

for this. Chinese geologists and anthropologists have been working hand in hand with foreign, with the fullest co-operation and most friendly relations, in all this work. It is a splendid example not only of the growth of scientific understanding and ability in China, but of the possibility of genuine co-operation between Chinese and foreigners in work towards a common aim.

The work at Chou Kou Tien, started in 1927 in a systematic way, was carried on by the Geological Survey in co-operation with the Peking Union Medical College, a Rockefeller institution. The results speak for themselves. Foreign experts have received their full share of the honor and glory involved in the work which has been done, and the Chinese Government has given every assistance and support to the Geological Survey. Is there any reason why similar results cannot be achieved in other fields? These scientists are working together for the increase of our knowledge of early mankind—an excellent work. But why is it so difficult for Chinese and foreigners to work together for the stabilization and improvement of conditions of present-day mankind? Or is it so difficult? Suppose the Chinese Government were to found a Shanghai Municipal Administration on the same essential lines as the Geological Survey, with a Chinese director, and expect to work on terms of friendly co-operation with the foreign municipal experts of Shanghai (Judge Feetham has already told us how efficient they are) for the taking over of foreign concessions and establishment of a model municipal government for greater Shanghai. Would the foreign "experts" agree? Would they enter into the scheme whole-heartedly and enthusiastically, recognizing that China is China but that both Chinese and foreigners are interested in Settlement affairs and have a common interest in honest, efficient, and liberal municipal government? It appears not. What they would do is just what they have been doing for years, sneering at and opposing every Chinese plea for more adequate representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, for more civil rights, for juster taxation—until the Chinese turn to a demand for absolute retrocession of the foreign concessions. And now, panic-stricken, the erstwhile political bosses of Shanghai are asking the Chinese to take a little greater part in municipal affairs. But the system of an enlightened government body such as the Geological Survey, in which foreigners and Chinese work together loyally regardless of race or nationality, seems to be an alien and impossible thing for our "supermen" here. The scientific mind is appareatly a very different thing from the Shanghai mind.

DIRE CONDITIONS FACING U. S., ENGLAND AND GERMANY

WHEN the United States Steel Corporation cut its dividend from G. $7 to G. $4 a share and the Bethleham Steel Corporation followed suite with a reduction of its dividend from G. $4 to G. $2 a share, as announced in the *United Press* reports last week, some indication was given of the serious economic conditions now prevailing in the United States. Both of these dividend reductions will be followed by inevitable cuts in salaries all the way down the line from high executives to common laborers. But a more graphic idea of the dire business conditions prevailing in America was conveyed in the statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that there probably will be more than 7,000,000 unemployed for public agencies to look after in the coming winter. Then *The Nation* (New York) completes the sad story by telling of the efforts of charitable organizations in various parts of the country which have banded together for the purpose of raising relief funds to the gigantic total of G. $84,000,000 for use in feeding those who are without means of support. That the dire conditions now prevailing in the United States are likely to have political manifestations in the national elections next year was indicated in the reports that President Hoover finally had capitulated in his efforts to induce the large corporations to maintain their present standard of wages. Several months ago when the economic crisis first began to be felt and the manifestations were evident in the slump in stock values on the exchanges, President Hoover called a conference of business and labor leaders with the object of finding a solution of the problem. The result of this conference was a compact entered into by the industrial leaders and labor executives, whereby the business executives agreed not to cut wages and the labor leaders agreed not to call strikes. Now the whole thing is off apparently, because the industrial leaders in order to avoid bankruptcy have to cut wages and wage-cuts usually are followed by labor unrest. And labor unrest usually is a bad thing politically for the Party that happens to be in power at the time. This means anxious days and sleepless nights for President Hoover, who as the Chief Executive of the Nation, is being held responsible for conditions. Although President Hoover was no more responsible for conditions than any other world leader, he is in a sense a victim of his own foolish statements of a few months ago that the crisis was "psychological" and could be overcome by the adoption of "boosting" methods. The fact that the steel corporations have finally been forced to cut dividends and wages indicates that the American financial and industrial leaders finally have reached the point where they must face the facts and get down to bed-rock.

It was the existence of this situation in the United States, plus even worse conditions in Europe, particularly in Germany, that prompted President Hoover to make his sensational proposal for a year's moratium on government war-debts. Since the World War American financiers have dumped millions of dollars into Europe, chiefly into German industries. This has helped German industries to recover and maintain their positions, but dumping money into Germany has been somewhat like pouring water into a bath-tub from which the plug has been removed. Germany never can recover her economic life until the terrible drain of the war debts and reparations is alleviated. Everybody realized this and was willing to concur in President Hoover's recommendation, with the exception of France; and while the French realized that Germany occupies the key-stone in European economics and that a sinking Germany will carry all Europe down with

her, the French nevertheless are not willing to give up their advantageous position resulting from the keeping of Germany in a subordinate position. However, it seems that a sort of compromise has been reached whereby the French will cooperate, but all now realize that the Hoover proposal was but a temporary measure and that there must be a further facing of facts even to the extent of abolition of reparations, revision of the Versailles treaty, not to mention further drastic cuts in world armament. If this is not done there is no other outlook than further economic and financial dislocation with Communism as the lutimate possibility. It is all right to say that these world economic depressions are inevitable and that business always recovers, but in previous crises there did not exist an active force such as now prevails in Russia for taking advantage of the situation to press the advantages of a new economic system in place of the present unorganized, unrestrained capitalism. This explains the current discussions in the United States of an American "five-year-plan," an obvious and at the same time embarassing imitation of the Moscow scheme.

Turning to conditions in England one finds an even worse crisis affecting governmental financial stability. Great Britain solved the unemployment problem by putting those out of jobs on the government payroll. This has prevented political unrest such as has prevailed in Germany and is likely to prevail in the United States, but it has on the other hand saddled the Government with financial obligations which are practically impossible of solution. According to a *Reuter* report from London on August 1 a committee appointed for the purpose of considering methods for a reduction in national expenditures, recommended economies totalling £96,500,000 in order to meet the deficit next year which is estimated at £120,000,000. Economies are to be effected by cutting appropriations for unemployment insurance, education, road maintenance and development. The seriousness of the situation is indicated in the proposal to reduce teachers' salaries and educational grants to the amount of £13,600,000. Also there is included drastic cuts in pay for government industrial employes in dockyards and ordinance factories and officers of the fighting services and a drastic curtailment of expenditures for research and technical development in the naval establishment. As to the crisis experienced by the Bank of England occasioned by the withdrawal of gold from England by France, a *Reuter* report from Paris on August 1 stated that the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank of New York in cooperation with the Bank of France, had agreed to grant credits amounting to £50,000,000, the purpose being to enable the Bank of England to weather the crisis without resort to a further increase in the bank rate as a means of supporting the position of the pound sterling. The latest on the subject was a telegram from London on August 2 stating that the Bank of England had decided to increase its fiduciary note issue by £15,000,000, thus making the total note issue $275,000,000. It was explained that the decision to increase the note issue as well as the credits from America and France were only temporary measures to enable the Bank to tide over the difficult period between now and the opening of Parliament in October. In further reference to plans for aiding Germany, a *Transocean-Kuomin* message from Berlin on August 1 stated that a plan was under consideration in the United States for the granting of raw-material credits, concerning cotton and wheat, up to the equivalent of 150,000,000 marks.

Eugene Chen and the "Pan-Asiatic Principle"

THE Japanese *Rengo* service, in a message from Tokyo on July 31, apparently "let the cat out of the bag" in respect to the real purpose of Eugene Chen's trip to Japan. The report stated that Mr. Chen, who is the Foreign Minister of the Canton "National Government," had held a private conference with Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, wherein Mr. Chen had explained that the foreign policy of the Canton Government was based on the bequeathed teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, hence Canton looks for a closer cooperation between Japan and China "on the basis of the Pan-Asiatic principle." Baron Shidehara is stated to have informed Mr. Chen that he was not in a position to commit himself on such political matters and that the Japanese Foreign Office would send an outline of the Shidehara-Chen conversations to the Japanese Minister in Nanking in order that the Chinese Government could be informed of the incident. The *Asahi* one of the leading Japanese newspapers, in referring to the purpose of Mr. Chen's visit to Japan, stated that the Cantonese "Foreign Minister" had approached the Japanese military authorities with a request for the supply of seven officers, including a colonel, as military advisers to the Canton Government and in addition had made a request that Japan supply Canton with a number of Japanese arsenal workers to serve as foremen in the Canton arsenal. Mr. Chen also stated that Canton desired to place large orders for arms and ammunition in Japan. In view of diplomatic issues involved, the Japanese military authorities are reported to have referred Mr. Chen's request to the Foreign Office. Aside from these reports, a statement issued through the Canton propaganda service, said that Mr. Chen had informed the Japanese authorities that the Canton "National Government" had already employed a Japanese political adviser named Yamada Junsaburo, stated to be a brother of another Japanese political adviser who had once been associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The significant element in these reports is that Eugene Chen's proposal to Japan apparently parallels the terms of the alliance that Canton made with Soviet Russia several years ago that resulted so disastrously to the Kuomintang Party and the Nationalist Movement in 1927. That Eugene Chen in making this offer had the backing of certain elements in the Canton Government has been indicated in the recent statements and public addresses of Wang Ching-wei and others who have emphasized the importance of close relations between Japan and China. Further proof is provided in the fact that the Canton Government took no antagonistic action in respect to the

Wanpaoshan incident and the resulting massacre of Chinese residents in Korea.

Although it is difficult to distinguish fact from propaganda, one of the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai published a report from a correspondent in Tokyo, alleging that Mr. Chen had apologized to the Japanese Foreign Minister for his (Mr. Chen's) anti-Japanese utterances in 1927 when Mr. Chen was Foreign Minister of the radical Kuomintang Government in Hankow which at that time was in alliance with the Soviets. Mr. Chen was reported to have informed Baron Shidehara that he had since realized the mistake of the Sino-Russian alliance and had come to the opinion that China should now form an alliance with Japan "on the basis of the Pan-Asiatic Principle." By putting two and two together it thus seems reasonable to suppose that Eugene Chen, with the backing of certain political interests at Canton, has made some sort of a proposal for a Canton-Japanese alliance, the object being to obtain financial and military support for the Canton rebellion against the Central Government at Nanking. Just what Canton would be able to offer Japan in exchange for this support has not been stated and probably should be left to the imagination. But that such a proposal, if accepted by Japan, would in all probability turn out even more disastrously for both China and Japan than the Canton-Russian alliance, goes without saying. Few intelligent Chinese have forgotten the alliance between the notorious Anfu Clique and the Japanese during the World War which resulted in the saddling of China with the Nishihara loans amounting to more than $300,000,000.

The *Kuo Min Shen Pao*, organ of the Kuomintang Party at Nanking, in an editorial published on July 29, referred to Eugene Chen's trip to Japan in the following humorous fashion.

> "The mysterious mission to Japan of Eugene Chen, *alias* Tonosaburo Toyama, *alias* J. De Silva, has aroused nation-wide interest. We are reliably informed that Eugene Chen and company will not be received officially by the Japanese Government. In so doing, that government is maintaining a correct attitude, since having recognised the National Government, it could do no less. Mr. Eugene Chen, therefore, officially speaking, will be unable to discuss with Baron Shidehara what Chen enigmatically described as 'terms of reasoned statesmanship..'
>
> "But why, oh why, is the so-called Canton 'Minister for Foreign Affairs' taking this sudden and mysterious trip? Perchance knowing that Baron Shidehara is a master of English of which there are but few of his peers in Japan, and Mr. Eugene Chen himself knowing no other language but English, like scholars of old he might hope to have the occasion of exchanging English couplets with the Baron in private? Or may be he has gone to Japan in order to feed the sacred deer at Nara Park, or gaze on the entrancing scenery of Miyanoshita? Or perhaps, the Canton climate not being so salubrious as his native Trinided, he is visiting Japan during this hot spell to squat upon his haunches on a *tatami*, and play the 'stone, paper, scissors' game amid the voluptuous strains of the samesen? Mysterious Mr. Chen!"

Officials of the Nanking Government, however, have not taken a similarly humorous view of Canton's attempt to make a deal with Japan which fact is evidenced in the charges that Japan was behind the recent Shih Yu-shan rebellion in the North and that both Shih Yu-shan and Canton attempted to take advantage of the Sino-Japanese-Korean crisis in South Manchuria in order to embarrass the Central Government at Nanking. The officials of the Canton "National Government" as well as Gen. Shih Yu-shan in the North undoubtedly thought that the Manchurian and Korean crises would be sufficiently serious to force Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to withdraw his troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area back to Manchuria. Had this come about, it would have left the field open for Gen. Shih Yu-shan and other disgruntled militarists in the North to declare hostilities against the Central Government. Canton also thought that the Shih Yu-shan rebellion would be sufficiently serious to cause Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to withdraw his troops from Kiangsi province where the National forces have been engaged for many weeks in the anti-Communist war.

It should be of considerable interest to the Chinese people that while certain officials at Canton have been trying to obtain Japanese assistance for the rebel administration in the South and apparently have offered Japan some sort of a working alliance in this connection, the Japanese Government has been strongly attacked in the Japanese press for its "weak-kneed" policy toward China. Dr. S. Washio, writing in the Trans-Pacific Magazine (Tokyo) strongly criticised Baron Shidehara's "weakness" in dealing with the Chinese Central Government and referred to Japan's "wavering influence" in Far Eastern politics. The recent decision of the Japanese military authorities to establish a permanent division in South Manchuria was designated as a "significant practical step." Dr. Washio, who is a well-known Japanese writer, declared that Baron Shidehara and the Minseito Party were being seriously criticised for their so-called "friendly" policy toward the Nanking Government. This policy, in Dr. Washio's opinion had been responsible for China's "far from courteous" attitude toward Japan. Some examples of China's alleged discourtesies were the National Government's refusal to receive Obata as the Japanese Minister which constituted an "affront to Japan's diplomatic prestige," various "studied impertinences" of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in regard to Japan's activities in Manchuria, and China's alleged ignoring of numerous Japanese protests. Dr. Washio declared that there may come a time when Japan "might voluntarily transfer her 'rights' to China but such a time will not come until the economic relations of the two countries are bound into one in relation to world-wide competition....and in the last analysis Japan must lead China into friendly cooperation by taking a strong attitude." Dr. Washio concluded his statement by asking the question whether China was any more "dependable" than she was before the Russo-Japanese war and whether the Chinese political situation had become any more stable that it was in the Manchu dynasty?

The Japanese paper, *Mainichi Shimbun*, published in Shanghai printed on August 5 a report of an address by Gen. Miyami, Minister of war, wherein he declared that Manchuria and Mongolia have "special relations with Japan, politically, economically and militarily and since Japanese influence in those regions was not satisfactory it was necessary for Japan to make necessary military preparations." Gen. Miyami also declared that Japan must bring this situation to the attention of the forthcoming International Disarmament Conference....and every effort must be made to reach an understanding

with the Powers in regard to Japan's "special position" on the Asiatic Continent.

LATEST REPORTS ON SINO-KOREAN SITUATION

The total casualties suffered by the Chinese at Pinyang, Korea, according to a *Kuomin* report from Shenyang (Mukden) on August 2, totalled 142 killed and 183 injured. In addition to the casualties some 6,000 Chinese residents of the city, out of a total Chinese poplation of 7,000, had been forced to evacuate. Of the Chinese who had been driven out, 2,000 had arrived at Antung, Manchuria and 4,000 at Chefoo, Shantung. A memorial service for the Chinese victims of the Korean rioting was held in Mukden on August 2.

The Japanese Seiyukai (opposition) Party sent two representatives to Manchuria on August 1 to investigate the Wanpaoshan and Korean incidents. The two representatives, Kaku Mori and Tei Tojyoo, interviewed Count Uchida, president of the South Manchuria Railway and Mr. Tsukamoto, Governor-General of the Kwantung leased territory, following which they proceeded to Seoul, Korea.

Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, who also investigated the Korean situation on behalf of the Chinese Government, arrived in Peiping on August 2 where he interviewed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Mr. Wang planned to proceed to Nanking immediately in order to present a personal report to the Government.

A report by *Rengo* from Tokyo on August 2 stated that Dr. C. T. Wang had sent a strong note to the Japanese Government wherein the Japanese Government was warned against permitting the shipment of ammunition to Canton. According to the *Rengo* message, Baron Shidehara was quoted as stating that the matter of permitting the export of munitions to Canton "had not been touched upon in the recent conversations between himself and Eugene Chen. Officials of the Japanese War Office also issued a similar denial. The message stated that Japan would continue to observe a policy of "strict non-interference, internal and external" toward China, hence there would be no shipments of munitions to Canton "without any legal procedure."

Ships arriving at Tsingtao from Korean ports continue to carry large numbers of Chinese refugees from the Japanese colony. Two ships arriving at Tsingtao on July 30 carried 295 refugees.

A report from Nanking which appeared in *The China Press* on July 29 stated that the Central Political Council had decided not to push the Sino-Japanese issue vis-à-vis the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, the decision being based on the feeling that nothing should be done at this time to interfere with the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi province which is absorbing the full attention of the Government.

A *Kuomin* report from Peiping on July 29 quoted the commander of the Chinese gunboat Chen-Hai which was dispatched to Korea as stating that the Chinese population in Korea had been reduced to one-third of the normal figure. The number of Chinese residents in Chemulpo had been reduced from 6,000 to a little over 1,000, while the number in Seoul, capital of Korea had been reduced from 7,000 to about 2,000. In Pinyang where the worst rioting occurred, the Chinese population had been reduced from 8,000 to about 500. There are still 41 Chinese men and 4 women suffering from injuries in hospitals at Pinyang. The entire Chinese population of Gensan numbering about 500 had returned to China. Another report claimed that many of the Chinese who had escaped the Korean rioters had received the protection of American missionaries and Korean Christians.

The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee at Mukden on July 29 issued a circular order prohibiting the leasing of land or buildings to foreigners on the part of Chinese citizens, without the permission of the proper authorities.

A report by *Reuters* from Peiping, dated July 26, stated that considerable excitement was caused in Mukden early on the morning of July 22 by heavy machine-gun firing in the vicinity of the Japanese Concession. It developed later that the Japanese military guards connected with the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway, had staged a sham battle in the central part of the Concession which is largely populated by Chinese. The Japanese troops were divided into two sections, one attacking and the other defending the concession. The Japanese troops were fully equipped with machine-guns, tanks, steel-helmets, etc. and presented a war-like appearance. The final stage of the "battle" took place in the plaza before the Yamoto Hotel. The *Reuter* report stated that the "attacking" party had started its activities in Chinese territory outside the Japanese Concession, hence it was likely that the Chinese authorities at Mukden would lodge a protest with the Japanese authorities.

According to a report circulated to the Shanghai newspapers by *Reuters* service on August 5, the Japanese Government had notified Eugene Chen that he would be required to depart from that country within a period of ten days dating from July 28, "otherwise the Japanese Government could not be responsible for his safety." An earlier *Reuter* report from Tokyo, dated August 4 stated that Chen had had a further interview with Baron Shidehara wherein the Canton Foreign Minister sought the opinion of the Japanese Government on various pending issues between China and Japan. A Japanese *Rengo* service report on August 5 stated that Mr. Chen had an interview with Mr. Inukai, president of the Seiyukai (opposition) party, wherein Mr. Chen explained the foreign policies of the present Canton "National Government."

One of the smaller Chinese papers in Shanghai, known as the *ABC News* published a report on August 5 that Liu Chi-wen, who accompanied Eugene Chen to Japan, had attempted to negotiate a loan for $30,000,000 in Japan to cover advances of arms and munitions. He was stated to have offered as security the revenues of the Canton-Shiukwan section of the Canton-Hankow Railway. In return for the Japanese financial assistance, Mr. Liu was alleged to have promised to suppress all anti-Japanese movements in China.

The *China Press* on August 5 published a report from Nanking stating that the Japanese Government had agreed to withdraw its military police from the Wanpaoshan district in Manchuria, but Chinese officials expressed skepticism, alleging the Japanese were trying to counteract the present anti-Japanese movement in China.

Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, arrived in Nanking on August 3 and reported to the Chinese Government that Chinese property losses in Korea amounted to Yen 4,000,000 and more than 30,000 Chinese residents of Korea had been forced to evacuate. Mr. Wang stated that there are normally about 100,000 Chinese residents in the Japanese colony. A *Kuomin* report from Mukden on August 4 stated that there were fresh anti-Chinese outbursts in Korea early in the present month.

Dog Racing Gives Way to "Coney Island" Recreation at Luna Park

A crowd estimated at more than thirty thousand attended the opening of Luna Park, "the Coney Island of the Far East," on the night of July 30. Luna Park was previously used as a dog-racing track, the principal incentive to which was the gambling element. Following protests by both the Chinese and Japanese communities, the Municipal Council forbade the continuance of the dog races, and thereupon a group of American amusement promoters, with Charles Hugo as manager, proceeded to convert the grounds, into an amusement resort of the kind which is common in the United States, one of the most prominent examples being Coney Island, a suburb of New York city, Shanghai took enthusiastically to such novel rides as Dodgem, the Whip, the Ferris Wheel and the Caterpillar. Side shows of various kinds, shooting galleries, etc. are amog the attractions offered. A sanitary swimming pool, which has been installed, is also very well patronized. The large and comfortable ballroom likewise draws many guests. Luna Park is open every night.

Y. M. C. A. Conferences Convene in Toronto and Cleveland

The world conference of the Y.M C.A. opened in Toronto July 29, delegates from 45 nations being present. One of the leading figures at the conference in Toronto is Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, a Japanese evangelist who is credited with having converted 50,000 Japanese to Christianity. He delivered a striking address at the opened session denouncing the "profit-making motive" of civilization, and declared that the world depression could only be solved by self-sacrifice. "Youth," he stated, "must choose between Christianity and Wall Street."

At Cleveland, Ohio, representatives of 40 nations gathering August 3 to attend the 43rd International Convention and the 20th World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association. All phases of Y.M.C.A. work are being discussed. A message was read from Dr. David Z. T. Yui, the representative from China, who was unable to be present owing to illness.

Shih Yu-shan's Northern Rebellion Crushed—Canton Discusses Peace!

REGARDLESS of the motives which inspired the Kuominchun militarist, Gen. Shih Yu-shan, to embark on his rebellion against the forces of the Central Government in North China, his attempt to disrupt national unity and lend aid to the Canton "National Government" has ended in flat failure. A report by the official *Kuomin* service from Peiping on Tuesday, August 4 declared that the "debacle of the Shih Yu-shan rebels is complete." Two of Shih Yu-shan's divisions surrendered and the remainder of his force apparently fled in the direction of Shantung province. The Government report claimed that some 8,000 of Shih's troops were killed in battle and 15,000 had been disarmed. As for the commander of the Kuominchun rebel troops, Gen. Shih Yu-shan, a militarist who won an unenviable reputation in the civil war last year by changing sides on four separate occasions, he apparently has fought his last battle, as the Kuomin report stated that he had deserted his troops and disappeared.

In view of the action of the Canton "National Government" in appointing the Kuominchun commander as leader of one of its chief armies and in remitting to him a considerable sum of money, Gen. Shih's defeat has caused serious mental depression among Canton officialdom and has led inevitably to the discussion of a possible peaceful settlement of the Canton-Nanking quarrel. The collapse of the Northern rebellion, coming almost simultaneously with the completion of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist campaign, has left the so-called Canton Movement in an embarrassed position as the only organized rebel group opposing a united nation.

The suppression of the Northern revolt, plus the successful completion of the anti-red campaign, has resulted in a further enhancement of the prestige of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in second honored position. In an interview circulated by the *United Press* from Peiping on August 4, Marshal Chang declared that he had no intention whatever of withdrawing his support of the Central Government or withdrawing his troops to Manchuria. He stated that he had never taken the Shih Yu-shan rebellion seriously and that his army was competent to deal with any other "minor" uprising of disgruntled generals. Marshal Chang also expressed the opinion that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would remain in power at Nanking and declared that this was for the best interests of China. "Any patriotic Chinese leader must realize that civil war is disastrous at this time when the Communist menace has not been removed and that any who have made the Communist campaign more difficult for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek have revealed their lack of patriotism. But we can handle the selfish mercenary militarists in the North and I have no doubt Gen. Chiang Kai-shek can eventually regain complete control in the South. But best leaders everywhere know this is not a time for civil war and are doing everything possible to help Gen. Chiang in the war on the Communists." Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang concluded his statement with an expression of appreciation for the cooperation he had received from both the Shansi group and Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial government.

Whether Shih Yu-shan's rebellion was launched in support of the Canton rebel administration, the Kiangsi reds, or for the purpose of taking advantage of the Sino-Japanese-Korean episode, events have shown that he apparently was playing a lone hand. None of the militarists in the North whom Canton propagandists claimed were cooperating with Gen. Shih came to the rescue. Even the Kuominchun commander, Sun Tien-ying, in southern Shansi came out in favor of the Central Government and as for the Shansi group, they assisted the Government by moving their troops into western Hopei (Chihli) and drove the Shih Yu-shan rebels off the Peiping-Hankow Railway by occupying the strategic city of Shihchiachwang, located at the gateway to Shansi province. In some quarters it was reported that the tide was definitely turned when the National Government on July 31 approved a $30,000,000 bond issue for the rehabilitation of Shansi province, which act definitely brought Shansi into action on the side of the Central authorities. Shih Yu-shan's defeat, however, apparently was accomplished as the result of a clever ruse on the part of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in pretending to withdraw his troops from northern Hopei. The actual military movement was conducted by Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, a subordinate Manchurian commander, who withdraw his troops northward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway thus leading Shih Yu-shan in to a trap that resulted in his serious defeat. The movement of the Manchurian forces was so well executed that the Japanese news agencies broadcasted reports that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was withdrawing his forces to Manchuria. But while these events were taking place on the Northern sector, the commander of the Central Government's troops in Honan, Gen. Liu Chih, was driving northward from the Yellow River against Shih Yu-shan's southern flank. This move, combined with the eastward advance of the Shansi forces had the effect of forcing Shih Yu-shan off the railway and causing him to lose most of his military supplies. Gen. Shih Yu-shan's 13th Route Army, now leaderless, probably will be reorganized by the ex-Kuominchun generals, Ma Hung-kwei and Han Fu-chu, both of whom are stationed in Shantung province.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his weekly summary of the political situation issued from Nanking on August 3, expressed the opinion that the liquidation of the Northern rebellion would be folowed by the termination of the anti-Communist campaign "within ten days." Said Dr. Wang, "The Government is maintaining its traditional confident attitude concerning the Canton situation which will be easily adjustable after the suppression of the Shih Yu-shan rebellion and the extermination of the Communist bandits. The entire nation should take the lesson

to heart—how the Canton situation led to Shih Yu-shan's rebellion, Eugene Chen's departure to Japan, the Wanpaoshan incident and anti-Japanese riots in Korea—the exact significance of which should now be apparent to the whole world."

WINDING UP THE ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN IN KIANGSI

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's report to Nanking on July 31 stating the capture of three important Communist strongholds, Tungku, Lungkang and Huangpi, and forecasting the early completion of the anti-Communist campaign, received further confirmation on August 3 when a report from Nanchang stated that the last red-outposts in southern Kiangsi are now surrounded by the Government troops. The places mentioned in the telegram were Yutu, Hingkuo Huichang and Juichin, all being located in southeastern Kiangsi in the mountainous area adjacent to the Kiangsi-Fukien border and none being of sufficient importance to appear on any of the English maps. The report told of the capture of many prisoners, most of them unarmed, indicating the distressed state of the red forces which are being defeated and scattered, many of them fleeing into the East River district of Kwangtung province. The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee at Nanking on August 2 sent a telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek congratulating him on the success of the campaign and voicing the hope that Gen. Chiang would remain on the job until the bandit remnants had been rounded up and the devastated regions rehabilitated. The Kuomintang message declared, "While the Red forces have been severely crippled, there are still large hordes of remnant marauders at large; hence the bandit-suppression forces should redouble their efforts for the complete extermination of red-banditry." According to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on July 30 an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Nanchang when several shots were fired at him as he was driving through a park. The report stated that three of the assailants had been captured and had confessed that they had been sent to Nanchang from Canton. Although the attempt on Gen. Chiang's life occurred several days following the attempt to assassinate T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, it is generally thought that they were part of the same plot and were intimately connected with the Canton-Nanking crisis. Although there have been numerous reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was proceeding to Nanking and Shanghai immediately, he was still in Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province, on Wednesday, July 5.

The round-up of foreign Communists and their Chinese associates in the various Far Eastern ports referred to in the issue of *The Review* for July 11, has been responsible for further reports alleging the presence of other well-known Soviet personages in this part of the world. A report by *Reuters* from Hongkong on July 24 alleged that Michael Borodin, former political adviser to the radical Hankow Government, and General Galen, the ex-Soviet military adviser to the Nationalist forces, had returned to China and were in Kowloon. The *Reuter* report claimed that a Communist headquarters had been opened in Canton and there also was an allegation that Wang Ching-wei, Kuomintang Leftist, was again attempting to inaugurate a so-called "labor movement" as a means of bolstering up his political fortunes in the South. *The China Press* on August 2 printed a dispatch from Mukden stating that some 20 alleged agents of the Soviet Government had arrived in Mukden for the purpose of taking advantage of the Sino-Korean complications to carry on Communist propaganda.

PEACE TALK AT CANTON

A report by *Reuters* service from Hongkong which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on August 5 forecasted the early collapse of the Canton Movement due to internal dissension. It was claimed that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the commander of the Kwangtung military forces, was maintaining strict control of the Canton situation, including finances and that there was general dissatisfaction among other well-known leaders, notably Sun Fo, Hsu Chung-chi, Ku Ying-fan, Chang Fa-kwei and others who had joined the Canton "National Government." The report stated that Hsu Chung-chi and Chang Fa-kwei had refused to cooperate and were in Hongkong and that there also was serious dissatisfaction among the Kwangsi military leaders over the failure of Gen. Chen Chi-tang to remit funds. The *Reuter* report served to corroborate previous reports which have appeared in *The Review* to the effect that the sole result of the Canton rebellion to date has been the seizure of military and financial power in Canton by Gen. Chen Chi-tang and his political associates, and the development of a somewhat similar situation in Kwangsi province where the military leaders, Li Chung-jen, Bei Tsung-chi and their associates have returned to power. Various civilian politicians who were invited to Canton by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, apparently for "window-dressing" purposes have been unable to make any headway in the organization of a new government. Recently there has been a tendency on the part of Wang Ching-wei and his associates in the Left Wing of the Kuomintang to stir up a "labor movement" as a means of increasing their political influence, but the probabilities are that they will not achieve much success in this move in the face of the arbitrary military power of Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

Detailed reports from Hongkong and Canton which appear further on in these columns indicate that there have been no further developments in the much-talked-about Canton-Kwangsi drive into Kiangsi and Hunan provinces. On the other hand there are indications that the Canton Movement has reached a stage where the political leaders are not averse to discussing a possible solution of the Canton-Nanking squabble without resort to arms. A *Kuomin* report from Peiping on August 1 stated that Chang Chi and Wu Te-cheng, prominent members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee who are in the North, had received a telegram from Sun Fo and Ku Ying-fen, asking them to come to Canton to discuss measures for a peaceful settlement of the situation. The *Kuomin* report suggested that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek might instruct Chang Chi and Wu Te-cheng to proceed to Canton. It was also stated that Chang Ching-kiang, another veteran Party leader might likewise proceed to Canton for a similar purpose. The original telegram which "broke the ice" and started the peace talk was apparently dispatched to the Canton leaders early last week, urged them to sink personal differences and cooperate with the Central Government in the removal of the various grave menaces now confronting the country. The telegram also called attention to the futility of Can-

ton's leaders in pursuing their campaign of abuse leveled at one or two members of the Central Government. The telegram stated, "If responsibility must be fixed, it is the Party as a whole, and not single members thereof who should be held accountable....the possibility for reconciliation is still open....and Canton's leaders should be warned against further acts of provocation and should not permit their personal feelings of animosity to over-ride their duty to the nation." Chang Chi, who apparently was responsible for the telegram, declared in a *Kuomin* interview that he had always maintained that red-banditry should be ruthlessly suppressed and the Canton trouble settled through peaceful means. In regard to the Shih Yu-shan rebellion, Chang Chi alleged that the rebel Kuominchun leader "was instigated and backed up by the Japanese General Staff."

The *Central Press*, propaganda organ of the Canton "National Government," on July 28 issued an involved explanation of Eugene Chen's trip to Japan stating that the Canton Foreign Minister had made the trip for reasons of health. Apparently in reply to the charges from Nanking that Eugene Chen was attempting to make some kind of a deal with the Japanese Government, the *Central Press* dispatch declared that the Canton "National Government" was most jealous of its sovereign rights and would strongly oppose their infringement and has no wish to be friendly with any Power nor does it hope to receive special rights or concessions.

The weekly bulletion issued by the Kuomintang "Central Committee" at Canton, stated on July 30 that the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees had passed a resolution declaring that all laws and by-laws promulgated by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking after May 26 "are null and void."

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Hongkong, July 30, (9 P. M.)—Officials of the Canton Ministry of Finance declared today that they had not received the telegram sent by Mr. F. W. Maze, Inspector General of Customs at Shanghai, wherein Mr. Maze stated that Canton was not carrying out its agreement in respect to the disposition of Customs revenues. The Canton Finance officials claim that Mr. Maze had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the "Inspector-General" of Customs at Canton, hence can have no official relations whatever with the Canton Government.

According to the statement issued today, the Ministry of Finance at Canton has authorized the Customs authorities of Kwangtung and Kwangsi to pay over the old five percent duties covering the following items: administrative expenses of the customs establishment in the Liang-Kwang provinces; secondly, foreign loan obligations secured on the Customs receipts; thirdly, the customs quota of the Boxer Indemnities. The Canton Finance Ministry never authorized the customs to make payments covering the domestic loan services from customs money. The Customs surplus and the portion allotted for the payment of the Russian, German and Austrian Boxer Indemnities will be handed over to the Canton Ministry of Finance.

Officials of the Canton "National Government", according to the announcement, will receive their salaries partly in customs "premium bonds," to the extent of from ten to twenty percent.

Hongkong, Aug. 3, (3 P. M.)—Gen. Hsu Chung-chi, prominent member of the Canton Government Council has again handed in his resignation from all his posts in the "National Government" and has gone to Hongkong. Several Government officials, including Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo and Tang Shao-yi, have sent representatives to Hongkong in an attempt to induce Hsu Chung-chi to reconsider his resignation and return to Canton. Gen Hsu has announced his intention of proceeding to Japan immediately.

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Hongkong, Aug. 3, (3 P. M.)—Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, leader of the "Ironsides" and Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung of the Kwangsi faction have arrived in Hongkong from Canton. It was originally reported they had proceeded to Kwangsi, but they apparently both decided to postpone their trip to Kwangsi province.

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Hongkong, Aug. 3, (3 P. M.)—In connection with the report that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, commander of the 19th Route Army, is shortly proceeding to Canton from Shanghai, the opinion prevails in Canton that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai is being sent to Canton as a peace envoy from the Central Government. Gen Chiang Kwang-nai has been ill in a Shanghai hospital for several weeks suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. It was reported in Canton today that Sun Fo and Ku Ying-fan had replied to the "peace-message" which was dispatched to Canton by Chang Chi and Wu Tieh-chen some time ago. While the contents of the message was not disclosed it was stated that the Cantonese leaders are still maintaining a stubborn resistance to certain peace moves allegedly started by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

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Hongkong, August 3, (3 P. M.)—Koo Siang-ying, a commander in the Canton Government's Aviation Department, was condemned to death and executed as a result of charges that he was involved in a conspiracy to set fire to government airplanes and also a conspiracy to destroy the Canton munition depot. Koo was sentenced following a court-martial held on the orders of Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

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Hongkong, August 4, (2 p.m.)—Gen. Tang Sheng-chi, the Hunan militarist, who is cooperating with the Canton Government, arrived in Hongkong this morning for the alleged purpose of awaiting the arrival of Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, former commander of the 19th Route Army, who has been ill in a Shanghai hospital. Cantonese officialdom claim that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai is being sent to Canton by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for the purpose of discussing peace terms between Canton and Nanking.

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Hongkong, August 4, (2 p.m.)—The Kwangsi military and political leaders have announced the formation of a civil aviation company which will be controlled by the provincial government. The capital of the company will be $1,000,000 and according to the statement which was issued jointly by Generals Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi, the Company will issue $1,000,000 in "premium" bonds of $5 denomination each which will bear interest at the rate of 10 percent annually. Commercial organizations in Kwangsi province will be asked to subscribe for $300,000 worth of bonds, Provincial Government leaders, $200,000; and private commercial houses, $500,000.

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Hongkong, August 4, (2 p.m.)—An extraordinary session of the Canton "National Government" Council held this morning voted to establish a Supreme Military Headquarters which will have complete control of all military, naval and airforces of the Government. The Military Headquarters will be controlled by Gen. Chen Chi-tang who will have the title of Commander-in-Chief, while the Kwangsi militarist, Gen. Li Tsung-jen will be Vice-Commander.

The session of the Government Council wherein the foregoing action was taken, also voted to invite the well-known Kuomintang Leftist, Ku Meng-yu to return to Canton.

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Hongkong, August 5, (6 P. M.)—The action of the Canton "National Government," in putting on the local market an issue of $30,000,000 worth of premium bonds based on the Customs surplus has resulted in serious financial uneasiness in Canton resulting in general discontent among the merchants and commercial organizations. It was reported today that a number of prominent Cantonese merchants have held a secret meeting with the object of formulating a strong protest to the Canton authorities.

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Hongkong, August 5, (6 P. M.)—Following the receipt of definite news in Canton that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has begun the construction of a series of trenches and fortifications in the vicinity of Hengchow in southern Hunan, the Canton Government Council this morning instructed the Ministry of Finance to immediately raise the sum of $5,000,000. According to the report, this money will be used for paying the troops of the 1st and 4th Group Army Corps. It was announced that the Canton "National Government" is now definitely planning a military advance northward within ten days. The immediate objective of the Canton-Kwangsi forces will be Hengchowfu, Chenchow, Chuanchow, Kiyang and Yungchow.

Cantonese politicians continue to express great interest in the expected visit of Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai to Canton, the belief prevailing that he is entrusted with peace proposals from Nanking.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (July 27)—Military report from Canton stated large portion of 1st Army is concentrated near Canton-Shiukwan line, while remainder concentrated around Sunkai and Tam-Yuan

for transport to Shiukwan; 2nd Army concentrated about suburbs of Canton for defense purposes; 3rd Army on defense duties on border between Hunan and Kiangsi to assist Generals Yen Yin-nai and Hu Feng-chang in occupying southern Hunan; advance of 1st Group Army Corps into Hunan not to take place until 4th Group Army Corps has reached certain positions in Hunan where joint attack on Henchow contemplated....To prevent bandit and Communist uprisings in Kwangtung during military advance northward, Gen. Chen Chi-tang will divide province into five military districts, Central Sector, including Fatshan, Chungshan, etc., to be under Garrison Corps; Eastern Sector, including Weichow and Chao-Mei to be under 2nd Army; Western Sector, including Shiuhing, Loting, etc., to be under 1st Independent Division; Northern Sector, including Namyung, Shiukwan, etc., to be under 3rd Army; Southern Sector, including Lo-Liu and Hainan, to be controlled by Navy....Generals Li Chung-jen and Chang Fa-kwei announced that they were proceeding from Wuchow to Kweilin immediately....Report published under New York dateline (July 25) alleging Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has remitted $60,000,000 (silver) to New York and that he plans to take up his future residence in America; also alleged Chiang and T. V. Soong have large real estate holdings in Los Angeles.... Swatow Municipal Government orders all foreigners to pay house-tax assessments the same as Chinese.

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South China Morning Post (July 28).—Report from Swatow denies that city of Chaochowfu, located to north of Swatow, was occupied by Communists; stated Swatow in no danger from reds; however, Gen. Chen Chi-tang is sending reinforcements into East River district as precautionary measure....Canton enforces martial law due to rebellion of section of troops at Canton-Kowloon Railway station; all outgoing passengers searched by military....Canton report claims that another sum of $1,000,000 remitted to Tsou Lu of Western Hills faction for paying troops of Shih Yu-shan and for use in "buying-over" other Northern commanders; Tsou Lu urges Canton to send civilians to Tientsin for "administrative work" in North....Various Canton officials who attended Wuchow Kuomintang conference return to Canton.

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South China Morning Post, (July 29).—News of Shih Yu-shan rebellion in North results in increasing troop movements in Kwangtung and Kwangsi; claimed large numbers of Cantonese troops arrived at Kwangtung-Hunan border; stated 10,000 troops ready to launch attack on forces of Chiang Kai-shek; Cantonese officials busy erecting radio stations at Shiukwan and along Hunan border for purpose of communicating with Shih Yu-shan; Cantonese commander Yen Yin-nai sends report to Canton that Chiang Kai-shek will invade Kwangtung by East and North Rivers, leaving defense of Hunan to Generals Ho Chien and Hsu Yuan-chuen; stated majority of Ho Chien's troops in Hunan are likely to desert to Gen. Tang Shen-chi....Canton Chamber of Commerce still opposing re-establishment of likin taxes....Canton announces appointment of Japanese named Yamada Junsaburo as political adviser to the Canton "National Government," stated Mr. Junsaburo is a younger brother of Yamada Yoshimasa, who allegedly assisted the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and according to report was killed in the Weichow conflict; claimed that Yamada Junsaburo and another Japanese named Miyazaki Torazo had been close associates of Late Dr. Sun Yat-sen....Shih Yu-shan telegraphs to Canton reporting capture of Wangtu (Hopei); claimed that Shih Yu-shan rebellion may cause Chiang Kai-shek to abandon plan for invading Kwangtung in order to devote his attention to Northern situation; stated Chiang may also abandon anti-red campaign in order to devote attention to North; stated Canton has issued orders for speeding up of preparations for invading Kiangsi and Hunan.... Cantonese commander Li Yeung-king departed for Shiukwan for purpose of establishing military headquarters.

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South China Morning Post, (July 30).—Canton greatly encouraged by reports of Shih Yu-shan's alleged successes in North; stated active preparations now in progress for launching expedition into Kiangsi and Hunan and that a formal declaration of war against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will shortly be issued; Gen. Chang Hui-chang, head of Canton Aviation Department, visits his native home at Chungshan prior to departing for front; stated Generals Li Chung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi of Kwangsi faction establishing headquarters at Chuanchow to direct northern expedition; troops of 4th Group Army Corps reported moving from Kweilin to Chuanchow....Reports also circulated in Canton of peace moves from Nanking; stated Nanking may dispatch Li Chai-sum and Tai Chi-tao to Canton as delegates; Canton claims all peace moves come from Nanking side....In reference to Canton's plans for issuing "premium" bonds based on Customs surplus, Canton report stated bonds will definitely put on the market on August 16 and that the printing of the bonds practically has been completed; amount to be $30,000,000 ....Shan Tsoi-woh, Managing Director of Canton Central Bank denied report that Government planning to issue "Big-dollar" notes and claims that instead the government will put on the market $5,000,000 worth of ordinary notes, which have been re-stamped to indicate that they will be redeemed at full face value; notes are of $1 and $5 denominations....Canton report claims Chiang Kai-shek has sent large consignment of radio equipment, machine-guns, rifles and ammunition to Fukien to enable General Liu Woo-ting and other Fukienese commanders to launch a drive into Kwangtung....Canton report claims that Communists in Kiangsi, numbering 6,000 are besieging Kanchow and that Gen. Ma Kun, commander at Kanchow has wired for assistance....Stated Cantonese commander Gen. Chen Chi-tang has sent the 2nd and 3rd armies to the Kiangsi border to prevent reds from invading Kwangtung.

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South China Morning Post, (July 31).—Canton report states Chang Chi, of Nanking Judicial Yuan and Wu Teih-chen of C. E. C. have sent long telegram to Sun Fo and Ku Ying-fen, proposing armistice and immediate cessation of Kwangtung-Kwangsi war preparations, the telegram stating that the Shih Yu-shan rebellion in the North is likely to cause further aggravation of the Sino-Japanese situation in South Manchuria and that an invasion of Kiangsi and Hunan by the Cantonese and Kwangsi forces will result in resumption of Communism....Report from Canton stated that recent Wuchow conference participated in by Cantonese and Kwangsi militarists and politicians decided to enlarge Kwangsi armies by enlisting a new division of about 5,000 men to each of the 4th, 7th, 8th and 15th armies....Conference decided to establish new commands at Lungchow, Nanning, Sunchow, Liuchow and Watlum for enlisting and training new troops; Kwangtung and Kwangsi provincial government agreed that after issuance of $30,000,000 premium bond issue based on Customs surplus, that portion of this money will be used for financing the enlistment of new Kwangsi troops; Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides also to be increased: stated Ironsides concentrating at Kweilin; 7th and 8th divisions of 3rd army stated to have reached point north of Shiukwan and report current 7th division already had clash with "certain force" at Sinfeng, reported to be either 19th Route Army or Communists....Canton publishes long reports of Shih Yu-shan's alleged successes and of "disorderly" retreat of Mukden forces....Canton Ministry of Finance notifies all government departments that budgest must be prepared; also states that all salaries will in future partly be paid in premium bonds ranging from 10 to 20 percent of salaries; Central Bank ready to place in circulation new "stamped" notes; Canton states restaurant tax must be paid; Canton militarists warned against importing automobiles without payment of customs duties.

Aviation Feats Crowd War News off Shanghai Front Pages

The increasing interest throughout the world in general, and particularly in China, in the science of aviation, is reflected in the front pages of the Shanghai newspapers. During recent days more telegrams had reference to aviation than to any other subject. Thus for example, The *Shanghai Evening Post* of August 1, out of six top-of-column headings, devoted four to aviation matters, namely details of Amy Johnson's flight across Siberia enroute to Tokyo, the flight by Boardman and Polando who made a non-stop record trip from New York to Constantinople in a little more than 47 hours, the flight by Pangborn and Herndon, following the trail blazed by Post and Gatty in a round-the-world flight, and the flight to the Far East which is being made by Col. Charles Lindbergh, accompanied by his wife. Elaborate preparations are being made both in China and Japan to entertain Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh. The National Government will also confer a decoration on Colonel Lindbergh.

Increasing Program of China Foundation

BY EDWARD HUNTER

MONEY paid to the United States as an indemnity for the Boxer affair, and returned by America to China, is being used in a steadily increasing range of cultural activities, from the financing of agricultural schools to the translation of Shakespeare into Chinese. This work is being sponso.ed by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. Not only is this organization intrusted with the .millions of dollars comprising the second portion of the returned American Boxer money, but as the result of persistent scandals over the expenditure of the first portion which was alloted for the establishment of Tsing Hua University on the outskirts of Peiping, it was given charge of that money as well.

The annual meeting of the Foundation, recently concluded in Peiping, agreed among other things to help rejuvenate Peking National University, which was crippled during recent years by lack of salaries and political interference. A special fund of $2,000,000 was decided upon, to be given in five annual installments of $400,000 each, the Foundation to provide half and the university the other half.

The money will be used to finance research, establish professors' chairs, buy equipment and pay for scholarships. The scholarships will be mostly Chinese, although one or two will be for students to be sent abroad. This is the university, incidentally, with which Dr. Hu Shih is connected. Dr. Hu has gained the enmity of certain orthodox Kuomintang groups for his outspoken remarks on conditions in China, and it was he who led the literary revolution in this country, under which writers declared their independence of the classical language, which is understood only by a comparative few, and pledged their allegiance to the spoken language for use in their writings.

Classical Chinese, in which virtually all books formerly were written, differs from spoken Chinese as widely as does Latin from Italian. Dr. Hu is chairman of the Foundation's committee which is engaged in the translation of Europe's outstanding literary, scientific and historical works into Chinese. There have been many translations in the past, but invariably in the 2,000-year-old classical language instead of the language of the people.

Trustee for Political and Social Science Association

The recent annual meeting also agreed to allow the Foundation to become trustee for the China Political and Social Science Association, which has an endowment fund of about $250,000. This is for the maintenance of its library in Peiping and for publications on political and social science subjects. When the capital was moved from Peiping, many of the leading members of the association were forced to go with it, and this persuaded the organization to intrust its finances to the Foundation. The association concentrates on its library and publica tions, except for a series of public meetings held during the year at which leading speakers on political and social science subjects are invited to give addresses.

Another decision at the Foundation's recent annual meeting was to invite an engineering expert from the United States to visit China to help formulate a program for the promotion of engineering in this country. This is further recognition of the basic need for engineering to provide the highways which are essential to national unity and the irrigation and other projects necessary if famines are to end.

The Foundation's budget this year is about $2,000,000. It was decided to give $15,000 a year for three years to the Northwestern Scientific Expedition. This organization, government assisted, was cited as part of the reason for refusing to permit Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews to continue his expeditions in Mongolia, as this new group ultimately hopes to take over the field he discovered.

Other organizations which were given funds included $6,000 in gold for three years to the Sino-American Cultural Institute of New York; $10,000 to the school of engineering of Peiyang University at Tientsin, and $30,000 to the Museum of Ancient Relics at Peiping.

The translation committee is tackling monumental works such as Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It has not been decided yet whether prose or emotional verse will be used in translating the complete works of Shakespeare. The manuscript written by each translator has to pass through the hands of three or four co-workers before it is accepted as final. Most Occidental books have been considerably altered in translation hitherto. One writer, Lin Shu for instance, translated more than 200 novels, ranging from Sir Walter Scott to Sir Rider Haggard, but could hardly read a word of English! He employed others to tell him the meaning of the foreign books.

The translation committee's work is divided into three sections, history, literature and science. The science section is divided in turn into two groups. One is making a survey of existing text-books of science in China, and on the basis of this will invite scholars to write those lacking. Another group has for object the translation of imporant scientific works.

The China Foundation was organized more than six years ago by presidential mandate of September 17, 1924, and is a government institution, although it has several Americans on its governing boards. At its first meeting it outlined its aims as the promotion of education, particularly scientific education, and culture. This meant, in fact, the promotion of scientific culture in general in this country.

The wording of the first two resolutions passed at the first annual meeting, held in Tientsin in June of 1925, follows:

1. "Resolved that the funds from remitted portions of the Indemnity due to the U.S.A. to be intrusted to the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture should be devoted to the development of scientific knowledge and to the application of such knowledge to the conditions in China, through the promotion of technical training, of scientific research, experimentation and demonstration and training in science teaching and to the advancement of cultural enterprises of a permanent character, such as libraries and the like."

2. "Resolved that a permanent endowment fund be established to consist of present accumulations plus an annual addition sufficient to provide at the end of twenty years a principal which will yield an annual income of about half a million gold dollars."

The National Library of Peiping

Under the heading of culture, the Foundation provided the money which made possible the construction of the Peiping National Library, largest library in China.

A million dollars was set aside for this institution, to be known as the Metropolitan Library, but it became necessary to raise this to $1,300,000 and $500,000 was given in addition for the purchase of foreign books. In the course of time the Ministry of Education at Nanking suggested that the scope of the library be broadened, and offered to merge with it the Peiping Library, housed in the precincts of the Forbidden City, and itself in possession of an excellent collection of books in Chinese. This was agreed, the old library being turned over to the new one, which changed its name to the National Library of Peiping.

The Foundation's educational phases include scientific research, scientific application in agriculture, engineering and medicine, and scientific teaching. The research includes professorships and fellowships, as well as subsidies granted to worthy research institutions and universities. Between 20 and 30 of these institutions receive the annual grants of the Foundation.

Several engineering colleges receive help, and these are located in widely separated centers of China. Agricultural schools also are beneficiaries, and are almost as widely distributed in location. The Foundation pays most of its attention, so far as medical schools are concerned, elsewhere than in North China, because there the field is watched over by the Peiping Union Medical College, which is supported by the opulent Rockefeller Institute.

Science teaching is the third of the sub-headings of the Foundation's work under the general category of education. Work along this line is concentrated on an improvement in the middle schools, which correspond rather roughly to high schools in the United States, but in many cases are decidedly below the standards for a school intermediate between grammar school and college. An official of the Foundation declared there were more than 1,000 of these middle schools scattered throughout China, and obviously it was both impossible and impracticable to subsidize all of these.

Therefore it was decided to tackle the problem at its source by providing funds for professors at teachers' colleges to prepare better instructors for these numerous middle schools. This already has been done for six years and still is continuing.

The recent meeting also decided upon an investigation of the teaching of English in middle schools because the tendency along this line has been none too satisfactory of late.

The Foundation's main work is entirely with the second portion of the returned American Boxer money, which amounts to a little more than $500,000 in gold each year. One third of this is placed into a sinking or endowment fund, and the other two-thirds is used for monthly installments to pay the various subsidies. The fact that the value of gold has become so enhanced in recent years through the depreciation in silver, which is the universal business coinage of China, has enabled the Foundation to achieve far more than it expected in the beginning.

In addition, it already has accumulated more than $8,000,000 as a sinking fund and uses the interest on this in addition to the regular allotments. This second portion of the returned Boxer money will continue until 1945, but by then the Foundation hopes to have amassed a large enough endowment fund to continue in its own right without this money.

The Tsing Hua Endowment Fund

But there is very much more cash than this for which the Foundation is responsible. The Foundation in June of 1929 accepted the request of the Ministry of Education to take over the administration of the endowment fund of Tsing Hua University. This amounts to more money than is possessed by the Foundation for all of its own work! Its total is $800,000 in gold a year, out of which the current expenses of the institution are paid, as well as the cost of scholarships for Chinese students in the United States.

The Foundation hopes to build the Tsing Hua endowment fund up to 20 or 30 million dollars in silver by 1940, when this portion of the Boxer payments will cease. The monthly installments to be received for Tsing Hua, however, will increase after 1933, and additions then will be made to the university's endowment fund. At present, when the Foundation receives the check from the United States legation at Peiping, sufficient gold is purchased to pay for scholarships in the United States and the rest is turned over to Tsing Hua, leaving no money to add to the endowment fund, but which now is more than $8,000,000.

The Foundation shoulders similar financial trusteeships for various other enterprises of an educational nature, although these are very much smaller in size. There is the Fan Memorial Biological Institute, which was set up in memory of Mr. Fan Yuan-lien the first chairman of the board of trustees of the Foundation. This memorial was established by the Shang Chih Hsueh Hui, and totals about $150,000.

The fund is not sufficient for the work tackled, however, and so the Foundation is called upon to assist. A stipulation declares that the interest on the money shall not be used until the fund becomes large enough to support the entire Fan Memorial Biological Institute without external assistance.

The Foundation also guards the Mrs. Fan Memorial Biological Fellowship Fund, which was established in remembrance of Mr. Fan's mother. It consists of $10,000 to establish two scholarships in China for the study of biology. Mr. Fan himself was a biology scholar, and this accounts for the interest of his family in this subject.

Subsidy to Palace Museum

The subsidy given to the Palace Museum in the Forbidden City of Peiping is one of the Foundation's sidelines under the cultural heading. The money is intended for various museum publications, such as pictures and articles.

The foundation is controlled by 15 trustees, five of whom are American. The first board of trustees was selected by the Chinese government. It was recognized from the very beginning, however, that unless very definite safeguards were taken, the Foundation sooner or later would suffer from political or other external interference, no matter how roseate were the original intentions. So in order to make this possibility as slim as possible, the trustees were made a self-perpetuating body, but with the provision that the names had to receive the approval of the national government afterwards.

Officers are elected annually. The honorary officials are a chairman, two vice-chairmen, two treasurers and one secretary, all serving without pay. One of the treasurers is an American, and so is one of the vice-chairmen, although the latter is not compulsory.

A staff of regular employes is maintained at the Director's office in Peiping to attend to the routine work of the Foundation. These are from 15 to 20 persons including five secretaries, two in the finance department, two composing the accounting department, and one executive secretary. The headquarters of the Foundation are located in a spacious residential compound near the Forbidden City of Peiping, at 22 Nan Chang Chieh, and were obtained five years ago by purchase.

One of the Pranks of History

Thus the Boxer uprising, which was fundamentally a fanatical effort to rescue a fast fading national sovereignty, has brought about the raising of huge sums of money with which the same ambition is being realized by legitimate and praiseworthy methods. The schools and scholarships supported are producing leading citizens of Young China, and the publications financed rarely miss an opportunity to carry along this work.

This is one of the pranks which history plays in her humorous moments, completely upsetting the most careful calculations of the most learned of men. Part of the Boxer outbreak was intended to drive all Occidental creations into the sea, and it is that part of the feverish outburst which received the most telling defeat. The new sovereignty is being founded on a Westernization adapted to the needs of the Chinese character.

The officers of the Foundation, as re-elected at the recent annual meeting, are: Tsai Yuan-pei, chairman; Dr. Chiang Mon-lin and Dr. Paul Monroe, vice-chairmen; Roger S. Greene and Sohtsu King, honorary treasurers, and Dr. Hu Shih, honorary secretary. Messrs. J. L. Stuart, Sun Fo and H. C. Zen, whose terms of office had expired, were re-elected members of the Board of Trustees.

The new executive committee consists of Tsai Yuan-pei, Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Dr. Paul Monroe, Messrs. Roger S. Greene and Sohtsu King, Dr. Hu Shih and Dr. Y. R. Shao.

List of Special Grants

The complete list of special grants decided upon for various cultural and educational institutions in China at the recent annual meeting follows:

School of Engineering of Peiyang University	$ 10,000
Kiangsu Entomological Institute (for three years)	5,000
Chekiang National University	30,000
China Geological Survey	3,600
National Conservatory of Music	10,000
Hunan Institute of Geological Survey	10,000
School of Engineering of Tangshan University (affiliated with Chiao-Tung University)	30,000
Historical and Linguistic Institute of the Central Research Council (for three years)	30,000
Museum of Ancient Relics, Peiping	30,000
Biological Laboratory of Soochow University	2,000
University of Shanghai, Utopia University, and Great China University	each 10,000
Amoy University (for three years)	30,000
School of Agriculture of National Chungshan University, Canton (for three years)	25,000
Huang-Hai Chemical Research Institute	10,000
Hupeh Science Laboratory	10,000
Nankai University, Tientsin	20,000
Sino-American Cultural Institute, New York (for three years)	gold 6,000
Northwestern Scientific Expedition (for three years)	15,000
School of Medicine of National Central University, Nanking (for three years)	30,000

Grants of a similar nature which are to be paid out this year, but which were decided upon at a previous annual meeting, are almost as numerous. Central University at Nanking, for instance, figures in both lists, but that is because part is for the development of the school of medicine and another portion is to pay for the construction of a new hospital and medical school at Shanghai. The grants carried over and others of a special nature are:

National Central University, Nanking, School of Medicine	$ 30,000
National Central University, Nanking, School of Agriculture	15,000
Nankai University, Tientsin	10,000
Canton Christian College	10,000
Geological Survery of China	50,000
Chinese National Association of Mass Education Movement	20,000
Science Society of China	40,000
Association for the Propagation of Education	10,000
Association for Unification of Spoken Language	12,000
Institute of Chinese Architecture	15,000

(Continued on page 404)

China and the Origin of Mankind

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

OUR knowledge of the early history of the human race has received notable additions by the remarkable discoveries at Chou Kou Tien, near Peiping, of remains of fossil men. Last month appeared the long-awaited study by Dr. Davidsen Black, of the Peiping Union Medical College, of the adolescent skull of the Peking Man—who has been officially named Sinanthropus,—and another skull from the same deposit, apparently of a young woman. This careful and painstaking study, which represents a labor of years, is couched in technical terms which make it difficult reading for the non-specialist, but its conclusions, based upon comparisons with other skulls, recent and fossil, human and anthropoid, are of interest to everyone who is not indifferent to the origin and early development of the human species.

The Chou Kou Tien discoveries have made North China the center of anthropological interest for years, an interest which is increasing as continued excavations bring forth additional material. Parts of no less than ten individuals have now been found, individuals of a type which great anthropologists such as Keith regard as the most important yet found, as having a better claim than any early type yet known to a place in the direct ancestry of modern man. Sinanthropus is not an ape, he is a man. He is not an ancestor of the great apes, but he is much closer to the point where men and anthropoids diverged from the common stock than is any other of our known ancestors. He is a most notable addition to our family album.

The history of these finds shows how predictions of scientists may come true after decades have passed. It was twenty-eight years ago that Schlosser, examining a molar tooth purchased in a Chinese drugstore in Peking, declared that future investigators might expect to find in China a new fossil, either anthropoid or early man, belonging either to the early Pleistocene (the Ice Age, beginning perhaps a million years ago) or the preceding Pliocene period. Twenty-three years passed before Dr. Zdansky, studying material excavated from a cave deposit near Chou Kou Tien (discovered by Dr. Andersson of the Geological Survey of China), found two teeth which he identified as almost certainly human. This was the first time that archaic human fossil material had been discovered, datable by complete and definite geological data, in the great stretch of Asia north of the Himalayas. The history of the further discoveries is a most fascinating one.

Chinese Geologist Discovers Skull

Systematic exploration, begun by the Geological Survey of China in cooperation with the Peking Union Medical College in 1927, resulted in the discovery that year by Dr. Bohlin, palacontrologist attached to the Survey, of a lower molar tooth, which upon examination was seen to be human in its characters, and apparently from the same jaw—that of a young child—as one of those discovered the previous year by Dr. Zdansky. A thorough examination was made by Dr. Black, and careful comparison made with other human (as well as anthropoid) teeth, on the basis of which he proposed the recognition of a human type new to science —which he named Sinanthropus.

The defining of a new human genus upon the basis of three teeth may appear a bold stop to the layman. but the soundness of it was demonstrated by subsequent events. The following year (1928) most of the right half of an adult lower jaw, with three molar teeth in place, was found in the same cave, several other teeth, and skull fragments. By the end of 1929 more than a score of scattered teeth had been collected, and the greater part of another jaw,

Almost at the end of the year, on December 2, W. C. Pei, geologist of the Geological Survey, discovered the skull which has meant so much to the scientific world.—the skull of an adolescent, firmly embedded in rock and uncrushed. Six months later a second skull was reconstructed from fragments. Parts of no less than ten individuals have been found, and not only is the existence of the genus Sinanthropus firmly established, but we know more fully the head form of this ancient relative of ours than we do any other archaic form of human being.

The "Missing Link"

The Peking Man is, indeed, a most important link with the past. He is not what some think of as the "missing link"—a creature midway between man and anthropoid ape. Man and the great apes have developed independently for the last few million years, but there is every evidence of a common ancestry. When that ancestor is found however, it will be something much different, more primitive, probably much smaller, than either great ape or man. It has been, apparently, millions of years since the early ancestral stock began to diverge along the lines which led respectively to the African gorilla and chimpanzee, to the Asiatic orang-utan, and to man.

Little by little science is filling in the gaps. Perhaps the common ancestor of man and the anthropoid apes has already been found, but the true scientist is cautious in the extreme, and where several will agree, some will usually be found to argue that some feature of the newly identified creature puts it on a side line, rather than upon the direct line of human ancestry. Only through patient discovery and examination, through the reconstruction little by little of every phase of human evolution, will common agreement be reached. But with the increasing number of discoveries, one of the most important of which is Peking Man, this common agreement seems drawing near. Perhaps within a decade we shall know our own genealogy as well as we know that of the horse, which is now complete from the little five-toed fox-terrier-size animal of fifteen million years ago to the Arabian of today.

All that can be said at present is that there was once a creature alive (Propliopithecus) which some anthropologists believe was the common ancestor of man and the anthropoid apes (including the long-armed gibbon, apparently furthest from man and the first to diverge from the common ape-like stock), but the most cautious suggest that this presumable ancestor may have been just off the main stem—a great-uncle rather than a grandfather, so to speak. Further up the line from which the gibbons had already diverged, the ways once more divided, the new specializations leading in the course of time to the orang-utan, the chimpanzee and gorilla, and man.

Can a common ancestor be identified for these different species, so closely related and yet so distinct from one another? Again there is lack of agreement. Some two or three million years ago there existed a kind of ape which has been labeled Dryopithecus, which some regard as a common ancester of man and the African anthropoids (gorilla and chimpanzee). Was this really a common ancester? We are not sure, but we can tell better when we know just what our more recent ancesters—say a million years ago—were really like.

Comparisons of Peking Man

It is on this very problem that the fossil remains of Peking Man have already thrown some light. Dr. Black, in his study of the teeth from Chou Kou Tien, noted the typical Dryopithecus pattern. If further comparisons bear this out, and agreement can be reached that the Peking Man is our actual lineal ancester, we shall have made a tremendous step ahead in the understanding of our origin as a species.

After description, it is with comparison that Dr. Black's important study of Sinanthropus Pekinensus, published by the Geological Survey of China, has to do. The adelescent skull is compared with the adult skull from Chou Kou Tien, with human skulls both ancient and modern, and in some aspects with the skull of a young gorilla. The results are most interesting.

It should be noted that all the material so far discovered at Chou Kou Tien has been from the head, other skeletal remains being as yet unfound. It might seem that evidence based upon the head alone—skull, teeth, and jaw is insufficient to enable us to draw definite conclusions and comparisons. Other skeletal material, indeed, would certainly be welcomed. But it must be remembered that the main differences between man and the anthropoid apes are in the head. It is the development of the brain (in man at least twice the size of any anthropoid) and with it the braincase and the straightening and recession of the face, which mainly separates man from his anthropoid cousins.

With the rest of the body it is different. The student of human anatomy can go over the body of a gorilla and identify not only every bone, but every muscle, blood-vessel, and nerve, without ever having seen a non-human cadaver previously. There are some differences in form, differences in proportion, but the skeletal structure of man is essentially the same as that of the anthropoid apes, and apparently that of the common ancestor millions of years ago. The development of the skull and reduction of the face early made possible the easy balancing of the head on the spine, contributing to the upright position, and head development and fully upright posture are responsible for

certain changes in form which have taken place in the skeleton—changes which have required no new bones and no new structures. The skeleton which was good enough for our Miocene forefathers is good enough for us.

Other Early Men

At about the same time as Peking Men were living in the cave at Chou Kou Tien, there seem to have been other men living at the other end of the Eurasiatic continent, and still others to the south,—the former the Piltdown Man in England, the latter Pithecanthropus in Java. In neither case, unfortunately, is the geological age so certain nor the head so nearly complete as in the case of Peking Man. They are, however, distinctly early human, and the comparison between Peking Man and these other types, and the manner of their distribution (to the east, west, and south of the Eurasiatic continent) indicates that a definitely human type was in existence in this great area before the beginning of the Ice Age, and probably had its center somewhere towards the center of Asia. In this conclusion another scientific prediction, made by biologists many years ago, is being realized,—that central Asia would be found to be the common dispersal center for man as for other higher animal types.

Details of Dr. Black's description and comparisons are of little interest to the general reader, but some are worth noting. First of all, the bones of the skull are very thick at some points (as much as 16 mm. at one place), though at others decreasing to the modern thickness of five or six mm.. Piltdown Man and Pithecanthropus were also thick-skulled, but without the striking variability of their Peking cousin.

Like all primitive human skulls, that of Peking Man was long, narrow, and low. Lower than any later human type, the height of the skull vault was still slightly higher relatively than that of a young gorilla. Compared with Pithecanthropus (the ancient Java man), the Peking vault height was both absolutely and relatively greater, the skull being narrower in respect to length and height. Cranial capacity—that most important human distinction—was comparable with that of Piltdown man, and indeed of many moderns, and notably larger than Pithecanthropus. There are in fact features in which the skull seems almost modern, but the great brow-ridges show its primitive nature clearly.

It is with Pithecanthropus that the Peking Man shows closest affinity, though there are differences here as well. Dr. Black regards Peking Man as a more generalized and quite progressive type. He believes that it may be the common ancestor of modern man and of the thickset Neanderthal race, now extinct. He puts it on, or very close to, the direct line of our ancestry.

Early Evolution of Man

One very important feature the Chou Kou Tien discoveries have made clear,—that the skull attained human proportions and dimensions before the jaw did. For many years the Piltdown remains were a much-discussed problem for anthropologists owing to the combination of a fair-sized essentially human skull with a jaw resembling that of an ape. Some, indeed, decided that a human skull must have gotten accidentally deposited with the jaw of a chimpanzee. It is now clear, however, that the human jaw is a relatively late development. The heavy, chinless jaw of the ape is very distinct from the human lower jaw. And the two jaw specimens of Peking Man show a structure which had previously—except for the puzzling Piltdown Man—been associated with the anthropoids. And it seems, furthermore, that the teeth also became distinctly human before the supporting jaw lost its earlier form.

The very cautious British anthropologist Arthur Keith, however, finds here the one feature which makes him hesitate in putting the Peking Man on the direct line of human ancestry—the enlargement of the body of the molar teeth and the contained pulp, a feature which Keith regards as a sign of dental degeneration which could hardly have been corrected. (Black regards present teeth as showing degeneration from the earlier type mentioned.)

Early Man in Asia

In spite of this, however, Keith regards the discovery as the most important made of archaic man, revealing closer affinity to modern man than other discoveries do, and having a better claim to a place an the evolutionary line of descent which has culminated in the modern type of man. In an article in *The Lancet* Keith added:

"Of true mankind at this stage of the world's history we had obained but two glimpses, both in Western Europe ...(There was a) revelation of very ancient humanity in Java, but the early history of man in that vast region... which stretches from Western Europe to the furthest end of Asia remained buried in darkness until Prof. Davidson Black made his first announcement in 1927. We now know what sort of beings lived in distant Asia in early Pleistocene time. The characters of this ancient fossil form suggest that it is in Asia we are to find the evolutionary cradle of the European type. We have long wondered where the Cromagnons and other neanthropic (modern type) peoples who invaded Europe and extinguished its Neanderthal natives came from. The Peking discovery points to Asia as the homeland of our Palacelithic ancesters...

"The bony framework of the lower jaw reveals stages in the passage from an anthropoid to a human form...the first rudiment of the true chin has appeared...In the crudely fashioned mandible jaw of Sinanthropus we have a transitional stage—one in which basal framework and chin are attaining a separate differentiation."

Primitive Sociology

It is possible that the Chou Kou Tien deposits will shed light not only on the early physical development of man, but on his existence as a social animal at the very earliest recognizable period. Parts of ten individuals, most of them apparently adults, have so far been recovered, indicating the existence of a small community of some kind. This is, indeed, completely in line with the conclusions drawn by anthropologists, sociologists, and psychologists regarding the early associations of man, whose development seems so thoroughly and characteristically that of a social animal. The antiquated idea still persists, however, even among educated people, of the Old Man and his subject family as the beginning of human groupings, in spite of the fact that no such grouping has ever been found among peoples who may really be characterized as "primitive," and no savage—or savage family—has ever been found living a permanently solitary life except as the last remnant of a dying people. Primitive man was individually too weak, individually too helpless, to be able to survive alone in a world of creatures far more powerful physically than himself. His one salvation was his mind, and the only way he could utilize it effectively was in co-operation with his fellows.

It is possible that this point, so clearly evident to the anthropologist and sociologist but still hotly denied by many other persons, will be made clear by the remains at Cheu Kou Tien. As yet we cannot say that all the remains were of the same exact community, but some that were found in fairly close proximity render it possible that there were a number of adults, male and female, in the same colony.

It is not certain, however, that the cave was a dwelling-place, and that the remains found there are of persons living in it. One investigator believes he has found evidences of a hearth, indicating that it was not only a dwelling-place, but that even at that remote period man was acquained with fire. This evidence, however, does not appear to be at all conclusive, and for the time being it is necessary to suspend judgment on the point. No signs have been found of tools or other artefacts of any kind associated with these ancient remains.

The two individuals whose skulls are most complete, and which are reported on in this last study by Dr. Black, are apparently of a boy and a young woman. The original "Peking man" was apparently a "Peking boy" of early adolescent age, corresponding to about thirteen or fourteen years in modern individuals in this climate, and probably a year or two younger in actual count. The adult skull with which the first was compared appears to have been that of a young woman, evidently some years older than her boy friend. This more considered judgment by Dr, Black and others, by the way, reverses an opinion formed previously that the smaller skull was that of a girl.

It is unfortunate that in referring to this book of Dr. Black's it is necessary, as with other Geological Survey publications, to note the abundance of typographical errors. Publications of such interest and importance surely deserve more attention to correctness in printing. Some of the errors are noted in a list of errata at the beginning of the volume, but this list is by no means complete.

Excavations are still going on at Chou Kou Tien. It is possible that the continuance of this work will shed still further light upon early man in China,—which probably means early man in the world as a whole. Further reports will be awaited with keen interest by everyone interested in the early history of the human race.

Glamorous Shanghai Sounds an Alarm

BY JAMES K. BENNETT

(Reprinted from New York Times Magazine, June 28, 1931)

NIGHT clubs and barbed wire cheveax de frise. Rickshas and Rotary International. The faint, sibilant rustle of flowering pear trees underlaid by the deep, disturbing boom of distant field artillery. Hordes of incoming Chinese, each wheeling on a barrow such incongruous objects as beds and bird cages. Drab missionary families stumbling down the gangplanks of Yangtse River steamers, carrying ashore beds and bird cages.

This has been the average tourist's impression of Shanghai during any one its numerous climacteric moments the past five years. And if he has gone away carrying with him the impression of Shanghai as the Mecca, the sanctuary, for yellow and white men alike, his memory will be an accurate one.

Today Shanghai—or to be precise, the International Settlement of Shanghai with its forty-odd thousand foreigners and its 800,000 Chinese—faces an uncertain future. The government of China has decided that the Settlement shall no longer be a place of refuge. It demands the abrogation of the treaties in which Shanghai and other ports have been set as concessions under foreign control. The government insists upon the abolition of exterritoriality in China. It said recently that it would be abolished immediately—and then postponed the whole matter until next year.

Nevertheless, the effect of such a threat upon Shanghai has been deplorable. Inhabitants of the Settlement, foreign and Oriental alike, dreamed of shutters being clamped on the windows of the great night club with its acre of dance floor, and they dreamed of the closing of what is claimed to be the longest bar in the world, dispensing such internationally known concoctions as Yokohama gikon, tequila flip, Mayfair cocktails and green swizzles.

Awakening, still frightened by the cauchemar, they mournfully prophesy the empty moldering of the great buildings now housing the foreign hongs on the Bund. They predict a dire stillness on the Huangpu River, which today resounds with the sing-song of lightermen as their junks cluster about a score of ocean liners.

The Contrast with the Native City

To prove that this is not entirely a dream, they point to the Native City, just across the border from the Settlement. During the past few years, they have seen army after army sweep into that cowering Chinese metropolis. They have heard the angry rapping of machine guns, the spiteful bark of pistols. They have watched plumes of yellow-tinted smoke stain the horizon.

Those daring foreigners penetrating the lanes of the Native City have stumbled over piles of bodies; they have heard grim stories of sabotage and terrorism. If they needed further proof, they had only to watch the long lines of Chinese entering the International Settlement—literally hundreds of thousands, who seemed to repose surprisingly little faith in their own government, particularly in its ability to protect them.

The foreigners recall the fact that their International Settlement, with its imposing buildings and wide streets, is the product of their own hands. When the Chinese turned over the land to the west, eightyeight years ago, it was a strip of marshy waste that included a small fishing village of mud and wattles. The Emperor must have laughed in the wide sleeve of his yellow robe as he signed the concession. But the "foreign barbarians" patiently drained the marsh and built a city by the banks of the silt-filled Huangpu, which they dredged.

One is forced to agree with the foreign residents of Shanghai that the city would be threatened by abolition of extraterritoriality. If it should be pushed back into the voracious maw of China, much that is colorful would be tarnished.

Diluted would be the fine and heartening flavor of the Spring and Autumn races where, for a week, all Shanghai turns out to watch the running of high-strung, carefully bred Mongol ponies. Here is to be seen the panorama of countless thousands of Chinese coolies and clerks, soldiers and shroffs lining the course, valiantly betting their long-tailed shirts. They choose the pony ridden by Sir Geoffrey Stokes-Podges, formerly of London, or by Adoniram K. Jones, formerly of Boston, or perhaps by Lucien Marie Saint Po Montesquieu, formerly of Paris. The Shanghai races are unique affairs, international in character, the last frontier of the Gentleman Rider—for the jockeys are the pony owners or their friends.

During race week shops, offices and consulates are closed. The paddock is a gay color symphony. Mingling with the foreigners in their top hats, morning coats and spats are chromatically clad Chinese. The tones shade from rich purple satin of the compradore's long robe to the gaudy orange or green or electric blue of the sing-song girl.

What excitement there is as the week draws to a close and the holders of the Shanghai Sweepstake tickets reach that moment when a fortune dances dizzily before their eyes! The purse of a hundred thousand—even in Chinese dollars—is a sizable sum.

Typical of Shanghai is the city's night life, as the Shanghaiese now live it. That sense of contrast, as one enters the gilded foyer of the cabaret, marching through double lines of maimed Chinese beggars and haggard Russian refugees offering bunches of bedraggled violets or day-old newspapers! Inside, the contrast deepens. Here is glitter and gayety. Here is that characteristic of Shanghai's night life, the elbow brushing of mondaines and demi-mondaines. While this is true in any large city, it is peculiarly so in Shanghai, where the foreign population is forced to move in comparatively small and overlapping circles.

The orchestra is Filipino. Its conception of jazz is just a wee bit on the noisy side. leaning toward the free use of a cow bell. But the patrons do not object; their mood is mellow; the champagne is not expensive, nor is the whisky.

The great room darkens. A spotlight tunnels through the smokeladen twilight to illumine a small circle in the centre of the dance floor. Into this glowing frame, on her toes, dances a blonde creature no longer young, no longer thin, no longer agile. With an energetic flapping of her arms she performs a version of the Swan Dance, made memorable by Pavlowa.

Her act is followed by a group of heavy amazons, equally and incurably blonde, who go grimly through the intricacies of a marche militaire. They wear tights of an eye arresting pink and they bear shields and spears of lusterless brass.

The spectators, uncritical, applaud. Many of them have been away from their homelands so long that they possess only blurred memories with which to draw comparison.

Trials at the Old Mixed Court

The backbone of extraterritoriality was the Mixed Court. That strange tribunal has already lost its name, although it continues to function in Shanghai under the title of Provisional Court. So alrady it must be spoken of in the past tense. Here was something as unique as Race Week, a method of meting out justice which was genuinely efficient. Without jury, with two judges instead of one, it was shrewd and unbiased.

The solons of the Mixed Court were a Chinese magistrate and a foreign consul bearing the title of Assessor. The consul was appointed ostensibly to advise the judge; actually he dictated half of the decrees. This tribunal offered a beautiful example of team-work. The magistrate, accustamed to Chinese wiles, steered the Assessor past the pitfalls dug by his Oriental compatriots. The consul responded by slashing gloriously through the web of trickery and red tape that the foreign lawyers sought to spin. Chinese alibis, too pat to be credible, were ignored. The mistakes in the wording of an honest brief—pointed out by an opposing attorney—offered no hope of persuading the two judges to throw the case out of court.

And what strangely tragic cases appeared at that bar of justice! The smuggling of opium in ancestral coffins; the selling of girls into bondage; the theft of earrings from a wife by her husband; the "crime passionnel."

A dozen cases a day were heard. If the accused was judged guiltless, the Chinese jurist often took occasion to blister the hides of the plaintiffs. If the prisoner was found guilty, he had to listen not only to the penalty but to a delicately culled assortment of epithets.

The commercial and social tempo has already lessened in Shanghai during the past decade. The city is the heart

into which the blood of trade from the interior flows, but such diverse cardiac diseasee as banditry, antiforeignism, wars and famine have been cutting off Shanghai's lifegiving supply.

What dinners or, to be precise, what stately banquets—were given ten years ago! There was something Victorian in the social structure of Shanghai which the World War did not appreciably change, paradoxical as this may sound in view of the mixed nature of Shanghai's night-club life. The social leaders were the taipans, the managers of the foreign hongs. The more powerful the business house, the more prominent socially was its "Number One."

The banquet of a taipan, a really pukka taipan, was a grand affair. The service was either of silver or of rare old Chinese porcelain—virtually museum pieces. The table wines were of a vintage, the courses were many. In some of the great mansions on Bubbling Well Road the Chinese servants wore house uniforms: linen robes dyed in the hong's official colors. The revelry by night was subdued, the flirtations ardent but discreet.

Today much of this formality has disappeared, vanquished by the exigencies of a lean pocketbook. The shipping company taipans have particularly felt the pinch. Their Yangtse River steamers leave the French Bund with quarter cargoes and but few passengers. One hardly blames either voyagers or shippers, since up-river the Chinese soldiers have a distressing habit of making the steamers a target for rifle, even field-gun, practice. And if a vessel is unfortunate enough to run upon a sand bank, bandits appear magically, swarm aboard, loot its cargo and carry away the passengers for ransom.

If the thretatened treaty revision should be made, Shanghai might lose its prestige as one of Asia's great ports, but its Chinese leaven would remain, practically untouched. The barrow coolies would continue to trundle their gigantic loads: quarter-ton piles of sacked rice or coal. Peddlers would amble along the lanes, offering bits of iridescent silk from the looms of Soochow. The Punch and Judy men with their portable stages would play spirited scenes from the folk legends of the Three Kingdoms. The Chinese sporting fraternity would wager staggering sums on their fighting quail and crickets.

One part of Shanghai, squarely in the centre of the International Settlement, would remain totally unchanged: the colony of junks. On board their boats countless thousands would continue to dwell, undisturbed by voracious native soldiery. In the junks, laid gunwale to gunwale until they almost choke Soochow Creek, men would be born, live their little day and die, virtually without setting foot on shore. Their advent in the world is the signal for the hailing of a midwife's sampan; their exit, for the approach of a coffin junk

In their daily span, sampans bring to their gunwales squat persimmons, yams, bamboo shoots and bean curd. If they are prosperous, a butcher's boat sells them bits of pork or a duck, glistening red as though lacquered. Barber boats ply among them, ready to cut their locks or shave their foreheads. A geomancer sculls near by and offers to divine for them a propitious moment to buy a boat, take a wife, or begin a journey. A peddler pushes alongside to sell them lengths of that serviceable blue coolie-cloth from which their garments are universally fashioned.

Even for their pleasure there are gaudy flower boats—not many of such craft, for the junkmen are poor. In these flower boats, painted, doll-like ladies with round, highly prized "moon faces," lily feet and training in repartee, offer their charms. They sing with a squalling vigor distressful to the ears of the foreigner but delightful to the hearing of the Chinese. In Shanghai's junktown, life flows on as smoothly as the sluggish waterways that its inhabitants travel.

Shanghai, as the foreigners know it, may be crippled by this threatened bit of Oriental legislation, but only temporarily so. The West has thoroughly permeated the East. China needs a more powerful weapon than an abrogated treaty to stem that steady, increasing Western tide. No more, even today, can the Chinese say, in the words of their Emperor addressed to a king of England:

"Our empire produces all things in prolific abundance, so that we have need for foreign manufactures, strange or ingenious. But since our products seem necessary to the very existence of Western peoples—the tea, the silk, the porcelain and the rhubarb of our celestial empire—we will, out of a feeling of commiseration for the distant-coming barbarian, and imitating the clemency of Heaven which tolerates all sorts of fools on earth, condescend to allow a limited amount of trading."

Modifications to be Made in New Factory Law

In connection with the enforcement of the new Factory Law, a series of conferences have been held recently between Yen Chwang, Director of the Labor Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, and Shanghai factory owners, with the result that the following modifications of the provisions of the new Factory Law will be recommended to the Central Authorities:

Full wages should be paid on National Holidays, but the payment of wages on weekly rest-days should be made the subject of free negotiations between employees and employers; the maximum number of hours of work for child workers between 14 and 16 years should be fixed at ten hours; the law forbidding the employment of children under 14 should be strictly enforced; the provision calling for the granting of leave to female workers with full wages before and after child-birth, amounting altogether to eight weeks, should be strictly observed without any modification.

Widow Chang, Bandit Chief, Executed at Kaifeng

Widow Chang, notorious bandit chief in Honan Province, was executed on July 22 at Kaifeng by the Government troops after an inglorious career of many years. Widow Chang during her heyday had over ten thousand bandits under her command and ravaged and plundered many towns in western Honan. She was a native of Loning, Honan and her full name was Chang Ping-ching. Early in July last she was arrested at Pinghsien by Government troops while directing her hordes in raiding a town. She openly confessed to her crimes at a court-martial and was summarily executed. An article referring to the activities of Widow Chang, the Honan woman bandit chieftain, appeared in *The Review* on July 18.

Boycott Pickets Seize Japanese Goods

In connection with the boycott which has been organized against the Japanese because of the recent Korean incidents, several cases have been reported of Chinese pickets seizing Japanese goods in the International Settlement with the a result the local Japanese papers raised an outcry. It was later stated that as a result of a protest from the Japanese authorities the goods were returned and the pickets were reminded by the higher Chinese authorities that it was against the law to take other people's property from them without due process of law. As a result of the strong stand against the action of the boycott pickets by Stirling Fessenden, the secretary general, *The China Times*, one of the principal Chinese papers in Shanghai, strongly criticized him.

"Hijackers" Make Away with $50,000 Worth of Opium from British Steamer

Fifty thousand dollars worth of smuggled opium was found on board the British river steamer *Luenho*, owned by Jardine, Matheson & Co., while it was tied up at the wharf in Chinkiang July 28. The discovery was made, not by Customs officers, but by a band of about thirty armed and uniformed pirates who boarded the vessel and held the captain and second officer prisoners at the point of pistols. The pirates were successful in removing the smuggled opium which they found on board after considerable searching and decamped with it in the launch which they used in reaching the vessel in the first place.

Suspended Sentence For Infringer of Colgate Products

Wei Hung-shou, proprietor of the Ornamental Co., a Chinese firm at No. 65 Shanse Road, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge Feng in the Shanghai Special District Court July 30 for infringing the trade mark used on the Colgate dental powder products of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet. The Court, however, suspended the sentence for a period of three years during which accused was restrained from putting the imitation goods on sale.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXX

ACQUIRING A NEW LANGUAGE, CONT'D

"Let us make sure that we have understood this answer, in order that we may not misinterpret it, in order that we may not read into it a meaning which is not there. In the first place, there is no question here of reading or writing the language, but of understading what is said, and of expressing what we wish to say by speaking; and the art in question has nothing to do with alphabets, with letters, with spelling, with calligraphy, which are artificial developments deliberately invented by man. Nor is there any question of literary composition in prose or poetry; we are not dealing with any nesthetic from, but merely with the 'everyday' form, the colloquial form, the sort of speech we use on ordinary occasions in order to express our usual thoughts. Let there be no mistake on this point: the higher forms of language, the artistic developments, eloquence or literature, may interest us, may interest us intensely, but the particular art of which we are now speaking is far removed fro n these heights; we are considering language as manifested by the normal colloquial form as used by the average speaker in ordinary circumstances.

"Now there is no doubt whatever that proficiency in this particular sort of human activity is possessed by every human being who is not congenitally deaf or dumb. We are all able to say what we want to say, we are all able to understand what is said to us provided that the communication concerns things which are within the limits of our knowledge. We have acquired this proficiency not by a course of study as we understand the term in its ordinary use; we have not learnt it as a result of lectures or lessons; it has not come as a consequence of deliberate effort and concentration. Some of us, in exceptional circumstances, may have availed ourselves of our intelligence; but in general our intelligence, our reasoning powers, our capacities for deduction, for analysis and synthesis, have counted for nothing in the process.

"Might we not then call it a 'gift'? Did we not mention specifically that those who have a gift for a particular art can to a certain extent dispense with the qualities of intelligence, assiduity, perseverance? There is no objection against using the term 'gift', provided that it is clear to our minds that everybody possesses the gift in question. Usually, however, we understand by 'gift' something 'given' to certain individuals only; consequently we are not in the habit of speaking about the gift of sight, of hearing, or of locomotion. It would be safer to avoid the term and to speak rather of our natural, spontaneous, and universal capacity for using spoken language."

To be Continued in Lesson XXXI

CHARACTER STUDY

1 知 149

Character No. 149 (知)

To know or be familiar with, to know intimately.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tz (R.) chih

A combination of 矢 an arrow, and 口 the mouth. An individual in order to give an accurate and rapid opinion upon a subject must have a thorough knowledge of the subject, or he will fail to hit the mark. Hence the idea of to know, or an intimate knowledge.

3 理 150

Character No. 150 (理)

The right, principle, the true doctrine, to rule or manage.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) li (R) li

This character is very frequently used in combination with character No. 148 道, and when so used refers to the fundamental principle of right, or the true doctrine, that which is undisputable, the truth.

3-1 幾 146

Character No. 146 (幾)

A few, near, almost, minute, small, subtle, to examine.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tzi (R) chi

This character is supposed to represent a guard, one watching everything about them. Soldiers stationed on the frontiers are to guard the border, and to examine every one passing over line. Hence the idea of to examine, subtle. The character is generally used in connection with numbers, or in questions as to how many, etc.

3 想 147

Character No. 147 (想)

To think, to reflect.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) sian (R.) hsiang

A combination of three radicals 木 a tree, 目 an eye, and 心 the heart. The upper two combined 相 mean to help, mutual, to work together helping each of her. The character also meant to examine or in pect as one would when passing thru a dense forest, to stand behind a tree and look ahead so as not to be unduly surprised by an enemy or wild beast. The addition of the radical 心 heart gives the character the idea of to think or reflect.

4 道 148

Character No. 148 (道)

A wood, path or way, to lead a doctrine.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) taV (R.) Tao

The radical 辶 refers to walking and stopping, a going and pausing. The 首 also a radical refers to the head. The character is used chiefly to represent the idea of following the right path, to be in harmony with the right. An intensely interesting character. A book might be written on this one character alone.

VOCABULARY LIST

427. 幾個 — A few, several, how many.
428. 幾時 — When
429. 好幾個 — Many
430. 幾樣 — Several kinds, how many kinds.
431. 幾天 — A few days, how many days,
432. 幾年 — A few years, how many years.
433. 幾位 — A few men, how many men.
534. 幾件 — A few prices, how many prices.
435. 幾百 — Several hundreds, how many hundreds.
436. 幾千 — Several thousands, how many thousands.
437. 幾萬 — Several ten thousands, how many ten thousands.
438. 幾家 — Several homes or families, how many homes or families.
439. 幾回 — Several times, how many times.
440. 想一想 — To think or reflect.
441. 想起來 — Thought, recalled.
442. 想來想去 — To think carefully, thoughtfully.
443. 思想 — To think.
444. 回想 — To recall, to recollect.
445. 道理 — The doctrine.
446. 知道 — To know.
447. 不知道 — Not to know.
448. 地道 — A subway.
449. 想不到 — Unexpected.
450. 不想到 — I didn't think of that.

SENTENCE WORK

318. 幾個人來了 — How many men have come?
319. 我不知道 — I don't know.
320. 聽說有好幾個人來了 — I have heard that quite a large number of men have come.
321. 想不到，想不到 — I never expected it.
322. 幾時來的 — When did they arrive?
323. 早一下子 — A little while ago.
324. 我想起一個意思 — I have though of an idea.
325. 請你想一想 — Please think.
326. 我想不來法子 — I can't think of a method.
327. 那一件事我回想起來 — I recall that affair.

READING LESSON V

念 課

第五課 學說中國話

你們從前不要念中國書 不要懂中國話 現在要學說中國話 念中國書 爲甚麼呢 因爲從前在外國 現在在中國 在外國的時候 沒有中國的朋友 所以不要念書說話 但是現在到了中國 有了中國的朋友 也要在中國做事 若是所看見的所聽見的 都不懂得 也不可以問先生 也不可以對朋友說這個時候就有很多不好的法子 所以外國人在中國 學說中國話 是第一件事

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

Chiang Kai-Shek Bests His Enemies by Skill in Politics and Alertness in Battle

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

(The following story giving an interesting account of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's methods in politics and in battle which was written by a former Shanghai editor, appeared in The New York Times on Sunday, June 28).

ONCE again Chiang Kai-shek, virtual ruler of China, faces both a political and military crisis. For six years, since he stepped upon China's stormy political stage as a leader, Chiang has, at every moment, faced the rivalry not only of the opponents of his party and his system of government but also of his colleagues and associates. For the struggle for power in China is rarely ideological: it is always the movement across a continent of vast armies committed to the support of single individuals, each one of whom regards himself, and is acknowledged by his followers, as the savior who will lead the millions of China from the chaos of revolution to the peace of stability.

Among the leaders of armies Chiang Kai-shek has been able to develop and hold more actual power than any other political or military figure of China in recent years. At no time during his tenure as Commander-in-Chief of either the revolutionary or national armies, or as chairman of the State Council, or as virtual President of China, has General Chiang's government actually held and governed the whole of the country; yet the fact remains that he has been able to make effective, by appeals to the populace, by political intrigue or by warfare, the writ of his government's authority over a very large part of China.

Attacked by enemies at one time as a Communist, at another as a reactionary, at still another as a new militarist, he has managed to hold a firm grip on government since 1925 and to outlive politically his most serious competitors and enemies. Bitterly opposed by all foreign powers, except Russia, in 1925 and 1926, he is today looked upon by all foreign powers except Russia as the only political leader in China who can keep that country from embracing communism or sinking back into feudalism.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Speed His Forte

General Chiang's particular genius is speed in thought and action. In his movement upward from the principalship of the Whampoa Military Academy in Canton to the Presidency he outdistanced opponents and competitors by thinking weeks ahead of them and acting when they had just begun to think. In a country like China, where men, are accustomed to write long essays on what should be done, the man of action is as important as he is rare.

Chiang Kai-shek was born forty-five years ago in the village of Fenghua, near Ningpo, in Chekiang Province. The Ningpo region produces a hearty, farmer stock, which quickly overpopulates in each generation and sends its progeny to the large cities to engage in trade and the professions.

Chiang Kai-shek's family, though not particularly well to do, was able to send him to a good school, where he proved to be a quiet, taciturn lad. Subsequently he studied at a military academy in Japan and the Paotingfu Military Academy, not far from Peiping, where officers for a modern army were being trained under the authority of Yuan Shih-kai, the Dowager Empress's great military hope.

Joins Sun Yat-sen's Group

It was during his residence in Japan that Chiang joined the Tungmenhui, Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary organization, which was dedicated to the task of driving the Manchus from China. With this organization as a nucleus, using the patriotic secret societies of China as his weapon, and supported by funds remitted to him by Chinese emigrants in the United States, Europe, the South Seas and Australia, Sun Yat-sen rallied about him all the elements of China who were weary of Manchu medieval obscurantism and who hoped that their country would one day become a free, modern nation. The young men who then joined Dr. Sun were to be the future leaders of China.

Chiang returned from Japan in 1911 to lead the Fifth Regiment of the Shanghai Revolutionary Army, which saw active service in Chekiang Province. He was also active in the second revolution, which broke out in July, 1913, and upon its failure went to Shanghai as secretary to Dr. Sun.

SAVE MONEY WITH THE SOCONY 3

1 SOCONY GASOLINE: An easy starting, quick pick-up, and powerful fuel-giving maximum mileage-saves nagging on self starter-reduces "choke gasoline" in crankcase-eliminates knocking. YOU SAVE MONEY.

2 SOCONY MOTOR OIL: Flows freely and maintains its proper body at all temperatures. Reduces wear on your engine. Gives perfect piston seal - maximum power - minimum gasoline and one consumption. Our station attendants will supply the correct grade for your car. YOU SAVE MONEY.

3 SOCONY LUBRICATION SERVICE: Prolongs the life of your car by reducing wear on all moving parts through correct lubrication with the proper grade of SOCONY greases and oils. Keep the performance of your car up and repair bills down with SOCONY LUBRICATION SERVICE. YOU SAVE MONEY.

SAVE WITH SOCONY

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

After this revolution Dr. Sun traveled through the distant provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, Kueichow and in Indo-China rebuilding his party. It was then that he inspired youthful Chinese military men and civil officials to prepare themselves to take over control of local governments when the signal for rebellion against Yuan Shih-kai, then President and suspected of a desire to become an Emperor, should be given. Chiang accompanied Dr. Sun on this journey through the South, seeing the country in which he was subsequently to lead armies and meeting on a favorable basis the men who were, at first, to be his superiors and later his subordinates.

From 1911 to 1923 Chiang's career followed the curve of the career and life of Sun Yat-sen. When the leader was in Canton, at the seat of a revolutionary government, Chiang was active and rising in importance in subordinate positions. When the leader was in hiding or in a foreign concession in Shanghai, Chiang resorted occasionally to small business enterprises in Shanghai, spent days in the endless meetings of revolutionary society and retained contact with revolutionists from all sections.

As an urbanized military man, Chiang Kai-shek discovered what so few Chinese politicians and military men have learned to this day—that time matters; that speed is an element both in government administration and in warfare.

Foreigners Found Valuable

He further learned that foreigners are valuable to a leader in China, not merely as ornaments to trick legations into complacence or as propagadists to handle public opinion abroad, but for their technical skill.

In his early revolutionary relationships, Chiang Kai-shek became the adjutant and secretary of General Chen Chi-mei, who seized Shanghai during the revolution of 1911 and held it. General Chen was not only a successful military leader but the first political boss of the largest city in China, and even today Shanghai's politics are dominated by his former associates and subordinates. The basis of General Chen's power was his ability to control the secret societies of Shanghai, particularly the Red and Green Societies, which branch into the entire Yangtse Valley. These societies had existed nearly 300 years, since the founding of the Manchu dynasty, for the patriotic purpose of freeing China from an alien rule. In the highly organized guild system that obtains in China these societies were able to dominate whatever subversive activities developed and they financed themselves by a control of racketeering in salt and opium and in other similar activities.

Aid From the Soviets

The year 1924 marked a complete change in the revolutionary movement in China. Dr. Sun had come under the influence of Soviet Russia after a vain effort to find support in the United States and Great Britain. The Kuomintang, or Revolutionary party, was reorganized on the Soviet model as an effective propagandist and fighting party.

The Communist party of China became an ally of the Kuomintang in South China, and the program of the new government organized there contained many planks of a specifically Communist nature. The union between Soviet Russia and Nationalist China was based upon a policy of mutual aid: Russia sought to use China as the springboard for the world revolution and to destroy the "White" hegemony in Asia.

Chinese political and military tactics based upon a theory of constant compromises had to be thrown overboard. One of the absolute necessities in this situation was the elimination from the South of Chinese feudal militarists and the establishment of a modern army drilled and equipped in accordance with the Western technique, for in the revolutioary base there had to be unity of purpose and authority.

In the civil warfare which resulted from this changed orientation, Chiang was Dr. Sun's chief-of-staff and thus came into close relationship with Liao Chung-kai, then the strongest protagonist of Soviet Russia in China. The result was that, in 1923 Chiang was sent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Russia, where he had an opportunity to study the organization of the Red Army and to review the general educational policy of the Communist party of Russia.

This Russian visit definitely fixed the character of Chiang Kai-shek's future career, for when Michael Borodin, the chief Russian adviser—a former Chicago school teacher—and General Blucher-Galens and the Russian civil and military advisers arrived at Canton to reorganize the Kuomintang, the government and the army on a Soviet basis, Chiang was the only Chinese military man who was familiar with Red Army methods. He was appointed president of the Whampoa Military Academy, which was to become the West Point of the Chinese revolutionary army.

The Whampoa Cadets

Chiang used his cadets to drive out of Canton and Kwangtung Province remnants of feudal militarism; to take possession of Canton in 1925 when Liao Chung-kai was assassinated by an anti-Communist; to dominate the youth of the Kuomintang party.

Within a year after his appointment to the presidency of the Whampoa Academy, Chiang was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, one of the three dominant figures in the party, and second in command of the military forces of the Revolutionary Government. By 1925 he was at the head of the Revolutionary Army. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on March 12, 1925, he was the principal personality in Canton, with the possible exception of Borodin, who, as representative of the Third International, had a major voice in the partnership.

The relations between Chiang Kai-shek and Borodin were always uncertain and pecullar. They were using each other, and each knew it. Chiang wanted arms, technical assistance; the Russians wanted an opportunity for propaganda. Chiang has always insisted that he never became a Communist,

In March, 1926, when Borodin was away from Canton, Chiang effected a coup d'état which would have eliminated the Russians altogether, but Borodin returned in May and an agreement was reached for mutual support in Chiang's principal task—the Northern expedition from Canton to the Yangtse.

The Northern expedition was designed to bring the whole of China under the dominance of the Kuomintang Government in Canton. The immediate objective was the Yangtse Valley; the ultimate hope was the capture of Peiping.

During the entire Northern expedition the competition between Borodin and Chiang was tense. When the revolutionary armies reached Hankow during the Winter of 1926 Borodin set up in Hankow as radical a government as was possible to devise in China at that time.

Chiang stayed at Nanchang, in the Province of Kiangsi, with the chairman of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, his fellow-provincial and former business associate, Chang Ching-kiang. The question was whether the seat of government would be at Hankow, where Borodin presided, or at Nanchang, where Chiang and the chairman of the party made their headquarters. There was no longer any possibility of compromise. Developing into an essayist and an orator, Chiang hurled attack upon attack on the Hankow Communists and they replied by labeling him a neo-militarist and charging him with breaches of party discipline.

The Nanking Outrages

Finally, on March 22, 1927, Chiang disappeared from Nanchang. The Hankow régime knew that he was on his way to Shanghai on a Chinese gunboat; they feared that he would establish a government at Nanking, which Dr. Sun had designated the capital and where he would have the support of the Shanghai Chinese and foreign bourgeoisie. They therefore countered by committing the notorious Nanking outrages involving the loss of foreign and Chinese life, They believed that Chiang's career was now at an end. As the responsible Commander-in-Chief of the army, how could he explain away the Nanking outrages? How could he establish a capital in the shambles of that city, so close to the foreign bayonets in Shanghai?

But Chiang Kai-shek never stopped at Nanking. He arrived in Sanghai before any one in that city knew that he had left Nanchang, He immediately sent for the secret society leaders and they agreed to prevent a Communist uprising in Shanghai. Thus in a few hours he prevented armed conflict between the foreign troops stationed in Shanghai and Chinese populace, which was urged to violence by the Communists.

He got the Shanghai Chinese bankers to agree to finance him in the establishment of an anti-Communist government in Nanking. He persuaded old Kuomintang leaders who had been driven from the party by the Communists to join him in this new effort. He got the pick of the Nationalist Army. consisting of Whampoa-led troops stationed in Chekiang, to agree to go to Nanking and to hold that city against communism-infested troops.

He had reached Shanghai on March 26; within a week he established the Nanking Government, suppressed Com-

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munist labor unions in Shanghai, unveiled the true character of the Hankow regime and, from a political standpoint, broke its back.

From the organization of the Nanking Government to the present day, Chiang Kai-shek's activities have been in three directions: (1) The party purification movement, which means the elimination of all communistic elements from public life; (2) the consolidation of the authority of the central government, which has involved China in constant warfare; (3) the development of a modern governmental technique.

The party purification movement was accompanied by excesses tantamount to a White Terror, for communism became a capital offense. To consolidate the authority of the Nanking Government, he had not only to fight Northern troops but to compromise with Northern military and and political leaders. These compromises carried him further to the Right until he now supports a Bill of Rights even during the period of tutelage, when, according to Dr. Sun's theory of Government, the Kuomintang acts as trustee for the people until they are ready for self-government.

The movement to the Right has also made possible Chiang's personal alliance with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, which is now the pivotal factor in the political situation in China.

To develop an effective government, he has broken with many veteran followers of Dr. Sun who came up from Canton. His objective has been a structure of government which would get the job of government done and he has been uncompromising in his search for men who can do this job as he requires it done.

On Dec. 1, 1927, Chiang Kai-shek married Miss May-ling Soong, a Wellesley graduate of unusual culture, sister-in-law of Sun Yat-sen. She is one of three sisters, all exceptionally brilliant and forceful.

By his marriage into the Soong family Chiang became associated with an environment of Western culture, books, music, pictures, monogamy, Christianity. It is not surprising that he was converted to Christianity or that the recent People's Conference passed an anti-concubinage law.

But perhaps more important in this relationship is his closer contact with T. V. Soong, his brother-in-law and Minister of Finance, who represents realism and efficiency in the government and has been able to finance the regime through a period of civil warfare and political misunderstanding.

The President's Personality

General Chiang is a reticent, even shy personality. He talks very little, uttering peculiar sounds to punctuate the remarks of his conferee, which may be taken as a "yes" or "no" as one pleases. When he does talk, it is clearly, briefly and to the point, often with considerable bad temper when he is annoyed. However, his public utterances are long and oratorical.

Death of English Seaman Who Inherited £250,000

George Robertson, a crippled seaman died at Cardiff, Wales, on July 20. Five years ago Robertson fell heir to the estate of a brother who died in Shanghai leaving a fortune valued at £250,000, equivalent to G.$1,000,000 or more than $4,000,000 in Chinese currency. George Robertson at the time of receiving the bequest was a paying-patient at the Cardiff workhouse where he had lived for some time. One of his first acts after receiving the money was to purchase a $4,000 automobile in which he visited and received his friends.

Racial Discrimination at Penang Strikes Dr. Wu Lien-Teh

The Penang correspondent of the Singapore *Straits Times* in a message dated July 9 stated that Dr. Wu Lien-Teh, while on his way back to China from Geneva, figured in an incident in that city when a welcoming party, including the Chinese Consul and other prominent Chinese, were not allowed on board, though Europeans were permitted, when the *Rajputana* was alongside Swettenham Pier. Dr. Wu, realising the difficulty, went down the gangway and received the party on the quayside.

The Text of French Mixed Court Agreement

The following is the full text of the Agreement by which the French Mixed Court was transferred by the French authorities to the Chinese authorities, to take effect from August 1.

ARRANGEMENT* between China and France for the establishment of Chinese courts of justice in the French concession at Shanghai.

Article I

From the date of the coming into force of the present arrangement, the institution which, known as the Mixed Court, now exists in the French Concession at Shanghai, shall be abolished together with all the rules and practices pertaining thereto.

Article II

The Chinese government shall, in accordance with Chinese laws and regulations relating to the administration of justice, establish in the French Concession a District Court and a Branch High Court which shall, respectively, have their own personnel and whose extent of jurisdiction shall be exclusively the limits of the said Concession.

The Supreme Court of China shall recognize, according to Chinese law, appeals taken against the judgments, decisions and rulings of the said Branch High Court.

Article III

Chinese laws and regulations—those which are now in force as well as those which may hereafter be duly enacted and promulgated—shall be applied by the two courts, account being taken of the Administrative regulations of the Concession.

Article IV

The two courts shall each have a procuratorate the members of which shall be appointed by the Chinese government. The procurators shall hold inquests and autopsies, and otherwise perform their functions in accordance with Chinese law in all cases involving the application of Articles 103 to 186 of the criminal code, except where the administrative authority of the concession or the injured party has already initiated, prosecution. During investigation by the procurator which must be held publicly, the accused may be assisted by a lawyer. In other cases arising within the jurisdiction of the courts, the administrative authority or the injured party shall prosecute. The procurator shall have the right to give his views in court in all criminal cases where the initiative of prosecution is taken by the administrative authority or the injured party.

Article V

All judicial processes and decisions at law, in order to be valid must be signed by a judge of one of the two courts, whereupon they shall be served or executed as the case may be.

Article VI

Any person arrested in the Concession shall, within twenty-four hours, exclusive of holidays, be sent to the competent Court, failing which he shall be released.

Article VII

No person may be handed over to the authorities outside of the Concession without a preliminary hearing in the competent court, the accused having the right to be assisted by a lawyer. If, however, the request for delivery of the accused is made by any other modern Chinese court, he shall be handed over immediately after verification of his identity by the court.

Article VIII

The administrative authority of the Concession shall give, within the limit of its power, as much assistance as is required with a view to the execution of the decisions at law of the two courts.

Article IX

There shall be attached to the civil chamber or chambers of each of the courts process-servers who shall perform their functions for the court and who shall be appointed by its president. The process servers shall serve summonses and other processes, but for the execution of judgments they shall be accompanied by the judicial police who shall assist them when assistance is required of such police.

Article X

The personnel, including the officers of the judicial police shall be appointed by the president of the Branch High Court upon the recommendation of the administrative authority of the Concession. The president may, by virtue of his own authority or at the request of the administrative authority of the Concession, terminate the services of the said personnel upon cause shown. The said personnel shall wear the uniform of the Chinese judicial police. They shall be subject to the orders and instructions of the Courts and shall faithfully perform their duties.

Artice XI

The places for confinement (including the prisons) now attached to the court referred to in Article 1, shall hereafter puss under the complete administration of the Chinese judicial authorities. It shall be the right of each of the two courts to decide, within its own competence, whether persons at present serving their sentences in the said places shall continue to serve them there or be transferred to the prisons outside the Concession. It shall also be the right of the courts to designate the place for the confinement of those whom they have sentenced to imprisonment. Persons sentenced for offences against the Chinese Police Offences Code or against the administrative regulations of the Concession may not, however, be detained outside the places for confinement of the Concession.

Persons sentenced to capital punishment shall be sent to the neighboring Chinese authorities.

Article XII.

Lawyers of French or any foreign nationality shall be admitted to the bar of the two courts, provided that, in accordance with Chinese law, they shall be provided with a lawyer's certificate issued by the Chinese Ministry of Justice and that they shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulations regarding their profession, including those concerning their discipline.

The said French or any non-Chinese lawyers shall be admitted to practice in those cases in which a foreigner is a party and for that party only. Similarly, the administrative authority of the Concession may have recourse to the services, not only of Chinese lawyers, but also of lawyers of French or any other nationality, where such authority is plaintiff, complainant or an intervener or where the authority has initiated prosecution. In all cases in which the administrative authority considers the Concession to be interested, it is entitled to present its views in writing through a lawyer and also to intervene in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese Code of Civil Procedure.

Article XIII

Four permanent representatives, two to be appointed by the Chinese government and two to be appointed by the French government, shall be entrusted with the task of consulting together over the differences of opinion which may arise regarding the interpretation or application of the present arrangement and which may be referred to them by the president of the Branch High Court or by the French minister to China. Their opinions shall bind neither the Chinese nor the French government, except in so far as the two Governments agree therewith. However, the judgments, decisions, rulings and orders of the two courts shall be outside the competence of the said representatives.

Article XIV

The present arrangement, together with the exchange of notes annexed thereto, shall be in force from July 31, 1931 until April 1, 1933 and may be extended for a period of three years if the signatory governments consent to such extension.

Done at Nanking the 28th day of July, 1931 in two copies, each being written in Chinese and French and the two versions having been carefully compared and verified.

In the name of the minister for foreign affairs of the republic of China:

(Signed) Hsu Mo.

(Signed) Dr. Houx Koung-ou.

In the name of the French minister to China:

(Signed) Lagarde.

(Signed) E. Koechlin.

*(Note: This Arrangement was signed in Chinese and French. The English translation is not to be considered as an official text).

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Nanking, July 28, 1931.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Referring to the arrangement for the establishment of Chinese courts of justice in the French Concession at Shanghai, which I had the honor to sign with your excellency today, I shall be obliged if your excellency will confirm to me his agreement regarding the following points:

1. The buildings of the courts referred to in Article I, together with the movables found therein, the archives and the funds on deposit in bank or banks, shall be transferred to the two courts.

2. One of the officers of the judicial police, who will be designated by the administrative authorities of the Concession and to whom the president of the Branch High Court will allot an office in the buildings occupied by the courts, will make an entry of all judicial processes, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments.

3. As far as practicable, the administrative authorities of the Concession shall select Chinese citizens for recommending them to be the officers and personnel of the judicial police.

4. The Chinese government will appoint, upon the recommendation of the French government, an adviser who, without receiving remuneration from the Chinese government, may submit to the Chinese judicial authorities proposals and opinions regarding the administration and the regime of the prisons of the Concession.

5. The decisions at law rendered by the court referred to in Article 1, shall have the effect of res judicata, except where appeal has already been regularly taken or is yet regularly open.

6. Cases which under the clauses of the arrangement fall within the competence of each of the two courts and which are pending at the time of the entry into force of the said Arrangement, shall be transferred to these courts. The courts shall recognize, as far as practicable, the past procedure as being definite and endeavor to dispose of such cases within a period of twelve months, unless the courts order an extension when necessary.

7. In confority with Chinese law, the articles seized upon conviction or confiscated by order of the judge shall be kept on the premises of the courts at the disposal of the Chinese Government. Opium and all instruments pertaining thereto shall be burned publicly every three months in the Concession. The administrative authority of the Concession may present to the president of the two courts proposals for transmission to the Chinese government regarding the disposal of arms.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

In the name of the French Minister to China.

(Signed) LAGARDE
(Signed) E. KOECHLIN

Nanking, July 28, 1931

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note concerning the arrangement for the establishment of Chinese courts of justice in the French Concession at Shanghai, which we signed this day.

I confirm to your excellency my agreement with him regarding the tenor of the said Note which is found in the following terms:

"1. The buildings of the court referred to in Article 1, together with the movables found therein, the archives and the funds on deposit in bank or banks shall be transferred to the two Courts.

2. One of the officers of the judicial police, who will be designated by the administrative authorities of the Concession and to whom the president of the Branch High Court will allot an office in the buildings occupied by the Courts, will make an entry of all judicial processes, such as summonses, warrants, orders and judgments.

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7. In conformity with Chinese law, the articles seized upon conviction or confiscated by order of the judge shall be kept on the premises of the two courts at the disposal of the Chinese government. Opium and all instruments pertaining thereto shall be burned publicly every three months in the Concession. The administrative authority of the Concession may present to the president of the two courts proposals for transmission to the Chinese government regarding the disposal of arms.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

In the name of the minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of China.
(Signed) HSU MO
(Signed) DR. HOUX KOUNG-OU

***

It is announced that the leading officers of the new Chinese Courts in the French Concession—namely, 2nd Special Area District and 3rd Branch Kiangsu Provincial High Court—will formaily take the oath of office August 11.

At the weekly memorial service at Nanking, August 3, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid a warm tribute to the French Government for agreeing to the rendition of the Court and expressed the hope that the French Government would continue this spirit of amity in the settlement of all outstanding problems between the two countries within the shortest possible time.

The Chinese Case Against Extrality

(The following letter by Victor K. Kwong appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, on June 20. Mr. Kwong, who is news editor of Young China, published at San Francisco, is a cousin of Dr. Fong Sec of Shanghai).

I wish to enter a word of respectful comment on your recent editorial, entitled "China and the Foreigner," wherein you characterized the abolition of extraterritoriality by China beginning January 1, 1932, as a measure of necessity for "producing some concrete evidence of success for display to the People's Convention."

Such a charge of opportunism does not take into consideration the revolutionary spirit of the New China which the Nationalist Government at Nanking symbolizes. China abolished extrality in the same spirit that the American revolutionaries declared their independence of the English domination in 1776.

Chinese fail to see why the foreigner insists on having a special legal system when it is almost universally conceded that China's laws and courts, and the administration thereof, have been brought up to modern standards. The British acknowledged as much when, in their recent negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang, they agreed to relinquish extrality rights in all parts of China except Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Canton.

Why these exceptions? Is it not because of the fact that these four "ghettos" of the foreigner are the final strongholds of the white man's imperialism? Their subjection to Chinese jurisdiction would put an end to all activities that violate the sovereignty of China and revert to Chinese hands many of the foreigners' special privileges which now net them untold wealth every year.

The history of the world shows that only by positive action have great causes been won, to wit, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, American Independence, the French Revolution, universal manhood suffrage, the abolition of slavery, woman's suffrage, etc. Similarly, China can achieve her national independence and freedom only by taking positive action herself. No armchair theorizing will ever succeed in persuading the powers to relinquish their privileges in China.

The Chinese will no longer tolerate the "mailed fist" of the stronger nations. They have united for action against the whole imperialistic system and the arrogance of the white man in China. The worm has turned.

San Francisco, Calif., June 20, 1931.

The Canton Movement and Questionable Foreign Help

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The present Canton political movement produces a confused medley of incredible yet glaring contradictions which are perplexing to the average observer. Perhaps the method in which propagandists tried to enlist the sympathy and support of foreigners to oust Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues from Nanking may be reckoned as the most inconsistent political manoeuvre.

One of the Canton journals published in the English language but Chinese owned, in one of its recent issues, printed an article entitled "Liberty of the Press" wherein Chiang Kai-shek was criticised and denounced because, besides other charges, "the Nanking warlord succeeded in denying mailing privileges to such foreign newspapers as *North China Daily News, the Shanghai Evening Post, Le Journal de Pekin* and others without preferring charges against them." "Continuing, the said paper further charged that "the dictator fearing that his misdeeds might be made known abroad through foreign newspaper correspondents in China, attempted to deport two American journalists, Hallett Abend and George Sokolsky, charging them with libel and falsification of news"

Although one does not approve of Chiang's dictatorial policy and despotic conduct and whilst one is in full accord with the courageous and firm stand taken to uphold the freedom of speech, one cannot but feel surprised over the manner in which the die-hard foreign newspapers and correspondents in China were vindicated and their actions exempted from censure. In fact, the charges against Chiang seem irreconcilable with certain editorial articles appearing sometime ago in that very journal which then justified the action of Nanking in denying mail privileges to the foreign newspapers mentioned for the sheer reason that they were engaged in fabricating news to lower the prestige of Chinese. Whether the Canton paper has, since the recent political developments changed its policy towards certain types of foreigners and foreign institutions or has been coerced to publish the charges mentioned, we are not in a position to determine, but to condone and justify the well-known attitude of die-hard newspapers and journalists in order to secure foreign support is certainly a matter to be deeply deplored by educated Chinese both in the country and abroad. For to vindicate these die-hards is tantamount to a tacit approval of the existence and exercise of extrality privileges by certain foreigners to defy Chinese laws and libel Chinese citizens, be they officials or common people, friends or foes.

Attention of the public is also arrested when Canton propagandists clamored for foreign intervention to oust Chiang Kai-shek. To not a few who sympathise with the Canton cause, it seems strange and incongruous that such kind of propaganda should be permitted to emanate from the southern metropolis, especially at a moment when the leaders there are exerting every ounce of their efforts to impress the whole country with their ability to tackle effectually the Extrality and other foreign problems and raise China with the minimum of delay to the aspired position of equality amongst the nations of the world. China certainly has had enough of foreign intervention in her domestic affairs. The clamor for foreign intervention, therefore, produces exacty the opposite effect of inspiring the confidence of the Chinese public in the new Canton National Government.

In view of the fact that the suggestions as proposed by the propagandists do not obtain the consensus of opinion of the Chinese educated opinion, there is surely no necessity to resort to such methods to enlist foreign support. It is also sincerely hoped that the propaganda complained of in no way represents the true attitude and policy of the Canton leaders. If the southern politicians conscientiously feel the righteousness of their cause, then what is required to bring about the success of the whole is not the questionable manner of assistannce from foreigners but the unswerving, voluntary, and indispensable support of the Chinese people both at home and abroad.

Shanghai, July 27, 1931. C. C. Leigh.

Chinese Bank Robbed During Business Hours

The Chinese-owned Young Brothers Bank on Taiping Road, Hankow, was held up by armed robbers July 25 when eight Chinese dressed in long blue gowns entered the building and threatened to shoot anyone who moved. Two of the gang went straight to the cashier's department and took $4,476 in notes, and other members of the gang held up customers in the bank. No trace of the miscreants has so far been found.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Match Tax in Canton Under Fire by Merchants

The match merchants in Canton have issued a strong protest against the new consolidated tax on matches levied by the Canton authorities. Representatives of the match merchants interviewed the taxation authorities, urging cancellation of the tax.

Only Eight Million Live in Kirin Province, Census Reveals

According to latest census taken by the Department of Civil Affairs of the Kirin Provincial Government, the population in the province now totals only 8,195,000, of which number, 8,195,000 are males and 3,858,000 are females.

Afforestation Areas Marked Out in Yunnan Province

To promote afforestation in Yunnan, the Provincial Agricultural Department of Yunnan Province has marked out the province into 35 afforestation areas. Each area will be composed of three districts and each district will be required to maintain at least 50 forests of 200 mow each. It is expected that in ten years. the afforestation scheme will be realized in every part of the province.

Three Million Rehabilitation Loan for Honan Approved

To facilitate the execution of rehabilitation measures in Honan, the Legislative Yuan at its meeting on August 1 approved the regulations governing the issue of a $3,000,000 Rehabilitation Loan by the Honan Provincial Government to be secured on the revenue from the Business Tax levied in the province. The loan will bear interest at 8 per cent annum and will be redeemed in five years.

Sugar Factory Planned at Kirin Capital City

With the approval of the Nanking Government, the Cuba Sugar Refining Company is planning to establish a sugar plant at Tsitsihar, capital of Kirin Province. Lately, a Chinese representative of the Company made a tour of inspection to the city in an attempt to obtain the assistance of local authorities and Chinese bankers there. It is learned that the plant will engage in manufacture of sugar for consumption in Manchurian provinces.

Tea Crops in Fukien Ruined by Floods

A shortage of supply of tea in China is foreshadowed by a report from Fukien, one of the largest tea producing provinces in China, as about 30,000 tea plants along the Min River valley were washed away by the floods. No harvest is expected this year. Presistent rainfall during July has ruined 70 per cent of the tea crops, when the Min River, especially in the southwestern parts of the province, overflowed. The inundation affected 15 villages, depriving thousands of their homes.

$80 Million Salt Loan Sanctioned by Nanking

Regulations governing the proposed $80 Million Salt loan have been officially promulgated by the National Government and the ioan is now open to the public for subscription. The loan bears interest at 9.6 per cent per annum. The proceeds of the loan is to be applied to the reform of the Salt Administration and other urgent fiscal requirements. Redemption of the entire loan is to be completed within a period of six and-a-half years, by monthly instalments.

Mukden Gets Direct Radio Link With United States

A *United Press* dispatch from Washington on August 1 announced that direct radio telegraphic service between the United States and Mukden was officially inaugurated on the same day with an exchange of messages between Marshal Chang Hsu-liang, Vice-Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Government Forces, and William R. Castle, Jr., the acting American Secretary of State. Marshal Chang expressed a desire to strengthen relations between United States and China, while Mr. Castle reciprocates his wishes and voiced America's deep interest in China's welfare.

Local Association Urges Promotion of Native Goods Amid Boycott Movement

The Shanghai Assocaition of Native Manufacturers has issued circular dispatch to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association in various important cities requesting that side by side with the enforcement of the boycott, steps should be taken for the promotion of native products. The Association also offers its service to differntiate between native products and Japanese goods whenever difficulties are encountered in the investigation of suspected goods.

Funds Sought to Improve Phone Line Between Shanghai and Nanking

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, has announced that the Ministry is raising a sum of $3,000,000 for the improvement of the Shanghai-Nanking Long Distance Telephone Line, but on account of the present financial stringency, the scheme may be delayed temporarily.

In connection with the proposed shipping loan bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, Mr. Wang said that until the distribution is guaranteed, the Ministry of Finance may not be in a position to issue them.

Sino-Cuban Sugar Scheme Consonant with Dr. Sun's Principle, Says Nanking

Replying to a protest from the Greater Shanghai Sugar Merchants' Guild branding the proposed Sino-Cuban agreement for opening a sugar refinery at Shanghai as "derogatory to the fundamental interests of the nation," the Ministry of Industries points out that the proposed agreements are absolutely in consonance with the principle laid down by the Late Dr. Sun, providing for the use of foreign capital for development of native industries. The Ministry declares that the Guild has taken a distorted view of the agreement, loosing sight of the safeguarding provisions designed to protect China's national rights and interests.

Shansi Currency Loan to be Increased to 80 Million

In connection with the proposed Shansi Currency Rehabilitation Loan, it is reported that the amount of the loan will be increased from the original sum of $24,000,000 to $80,000,000 to be completely redeemed within a period of 8 years. The interest rate has been fixed at 8 per cent per annum and the loan is to be secured on the revenue accruing from the fishery, salt, stamp, tobacco and wine taxes in Shansi province. This Rehabilitation loan is necessitated by the abnormal depreciation of the Shansi Provincial Bank Notes. Regulations governing the issue of the loan have been referred to the Legislative Yuan for consideration. The issue of the loan was first proposed by Yen Hsi-shan in 1929 and granted by the Central Government, but when he revolted against Nanking, the issue of the loan was cancelled and held up until now.

Local Shipping Firm Seeks Huge Loan for General Rehabilitation

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is seeking a loan of $6,000,000 among the Shanghai financial circles with 16 mow of the land along the Bund owned by the Company as security. It is understood that of the total sum of the loan sought, $2,000,000 will be used for meeting in part its huge obligations; $3,000,000 for construction of two office buildings and the remaining $1,000,000 for construction of new vessels. The Company plans to construct two modern buildings, one 13 stories and the other 8 stories for its own use and for renting purposes. The loan, if successfully raised, will be repaid within a period of 15 years. The income derived from the two projected buildings will be used for settlement of the loan.

Canton Plans Customs Loan of $30 Millions to Finance Expedition

A Hongkong telegram to the *China Press* on July 29 stated that in order to raise adequate funds to finance the contemplated military expedition against Nanking, the Canton Authorities are planning to issue a public loan of 30 million dollars to be secured on the customs revenue from the Liang Kwang provinces. An amortization fund committee to consist of Canton's leading bankers and commercial magnates, will be appointed by the Canton Administration to supervise the payment of interest and redemption of capital of the proposed Customs treasury notes. Preparations for a military expedition into Hunan are reported to be under way, it being stated that the Kwangse troops under Li Tsung-jen and the "Ironsides" under Chang Fai-kwei will head the drive against the Nanking Government Forces in Hunan and Kiangsi.

Negotiations for Revision of Canton-Kowloon Railway Agreement Suspended

According to a Hongkong telegram published in the *North China Daily News* on July 28, the demand for revision of the existing Canton-Kowloon Railway agreement by the Nanking Ministry of Railways has been temporarily abandoned, as a result of Sun Fo's resignation from his Nanking post and his joining the Opposition Government at Canton. This was jointly built by the Chinese and the British in 1911. The whole length is 112 miles, of which more 89 miles were constructed by the Chinese. At present, the Chinese receive only 65 per cent of the total receipts, while the British take the rest, 35 per cent. The Chinese section demands that the present agreement must be revised in order to make the receipts of the Lin proportional to its greater share of interests in it. The British authorities at Hongkong have consented to a revision of the agreement and wired the London Government for instructions, but owing to the present political and military situation, the Canton Government may not have time to devote itself to revising the agreement at present.

Nanking Witnesses Intense Construction Activities, Chung Shan Road Busiest Scene

Signs of development and construction are seen everywhere in Nanking, especially in the vicinity of Chung Shan Road, main thoroughfare of the Capital city, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on July 18. Among other things, builders of houses are exceptionally active. Lined on both sides of the Chung Shan road, many office buidings, residences and shops are now being built. At Sing Ka Ku on the corner of Chung Shan Road and Tse Wu Street, sixty modern houses, including twenty-eight shops and thirty-two residences are expected to be completed before the end of September. Costing $224,000 for construction alone, the buildings are all of modern construction. The area for these buildings is seventy mow, the assessed value of the land being $18,000 per mow. The shops are three storied, while the residences are two-stories high. The shops will be in reinforced concrete and modern in style with large show windows facing the street. The new houses are being built for the Hsing Yih Company, a Chinese syndicate. The Tungchi Construction Company is the contractor.

Peiping Mayor Outlines Development Plans for General Rehabilitation

Chow Tai-wen, the newly inaugurated Mayor of Peiping Municipality, has drawn up a comprehensive program for the reconstruction and development of the former capital city of China. His first attention is being directed towards the repairs and beautification of all the parks in Peiping, including the "North Sea" Palace. A special committee has also been organized for the repair of the "Middle Sea", "South Sea" and the "Summer Palace". Part of the "Royal Parks", most suitable for residential purposes, has been rented out to the public. The Hsin Hwa Gate, which leads to the former President's Office and is of considerable historic value, is also being repaired. As the various waterways both inside and outside of Peiping, have long been neglected and rendered unserviceable, Mr. Chow has likewise formulated plans for the dredging of these waterways in order to restore their former serviceable condition. Fishing in the various lakes and waterways inside the city is strictly prohibited. Matters pertaining to the preservation and protection of historical monuments and scenic spots have also received Mr. Chow's attention and measures are being considered to guard them from damage.

TELEPHONE RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

THE familiar road-tent surrounded by barriers with Telephone Company chops on them are outward signs of telephone reconstruction work.

But it is merely the outward sign of the invisible activity that goes on unceasingly beneath the ground where in a small space willing workers toil at splicing cables. The work involves cables, some containing as many as 2,400 wires, having to be spliced together wire to wire. In making these splices it is a rigorous necessity that all trace of dampness shall be excluded from the cable before the lead sheath is finally soldered up.

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Campaign for $1,000,000 Launched for Public Granary in Shanghai

In view of the abnormal rise in the price of rice in Shanghai resulting from the sudden shortage of supply from rice-producing districts on account of the floods, the Local Food Control Committee has secured permission from the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government for the organization of a Subscription Committee to raise a fund of $1,000,000 for the establishment of a Public Granary System in Shanghai for more effective control over food supplies. The Committee, consisting of more than 30 local business leaders, has now decided to launch a compaign immediately to solicit contributions for the early creation of the fund. A set of regulations has been also formulated by the Committee governing the rewards to those who contribute generously. Honorific tablets will be awarded to subscribers to the Fund according to the amount of their respective contributions.

Chungking Extension Air Service to be Inaugurated Soon

Plans are being completed for the inauguration of the Hankow-Chungking extension of the Shanghai-Hankow air mail and passenger service and the new air route is scheduled to open within two weeks' time, according to announcement made by officials of the China National Aviation Corporation to the *Evening Post* on August 3. Ground organization for the extension has already been completed, landing fields, pontoons, radio apparatus and other necessary equipments having all been put in readiness. Two additional Amphibians are arriving here from the United States and will be put on the service immediately after assembling here. According to present plans, two round trips will be made each week. Planes for Shanghai and Chungking will leave for their respective destinations on Mondays and Thursdays. The fare for the single trip from Hankow to Chungking is fixed at $300 and the round trip, $500.

June Is Record Exporting Month in Dairen

The export trade in Dairen has set a new record during the month of June this year and over 497,833 tons of goods were exported to various countries, representing an increase of 18,561 tons as compared with the corresponding period last year. Of the total exports, 220,894 tons were destined to Japan Proper; 2,352 tons to Kores ; 160,515 tons to China Proper; 16,312 to the South Sea Islands and Australia; 95,121 tons to Europe and 2,639 tons to America. The increase of Dairen's export to interior ports of China was largely of coal, this being due to the dispute between the Kailan Mines and and the Liaoning Railway Administration, which gave an opportunity to the Fushun coal mines to market their products in interior cities. During the month, altogether 121,529 tons of coal were exported and consumed in Shanghai and other industrial centers in China. The principal export to Europe is bean, which amounted to 73,310 tons.

First Acid Manufacturing Plant Is Established in Shanghai

In order to meet the growing demands in China for various kinds of acids for chemical industries and arsenals and reduce the heavy imports of the same from abroad annually, a group of enterprising merchants in Shanghai have established a plant here to engage in manufacture of these acids. The plant is called the Kaicheng Acid Manufacturing Works and was established two months ago. The raw materials for the Works largely come from Chuchi and Suian districts in Chekiang and Suikow in Hunan. The works plans to turn out at least 18 tons of sulphric acid daily or 6,500 tons a year. This output will be enough to meet the demands of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces and the various ports along the Yangtsze River. If the plan can be successfully realized, in due course of time the Works will emkark upon the manufacture of nitric acid and sulphate of chloride, which are widely demanded in China. The promoters of the Company expect that within three years, China would be independent as regard acid supplies in the country.

According to a joint investigation conducted by the Ministries of War and Industries, China annually imports more than 15,000 tons of the three kinds of acids mentioned above, with a total value over $10,000,000. For the three years from 1927-29, the average annual import unloaded in Shanghai was 45,000 cases, or 4,000 tons. These acids are largely imported from Japan and have been practically all consumed by industrial plants and arsenals in China.

Sweeping Labor Reforms Introduced As New Factory Law Took Effect Aug. 1

Introducing sweeping reforms in labor conditions, the new Factory Law, which was recently promulgated by the National Government, officially came into effect on August 1 throughout the whole country. Although meeting criticisms from certain quarters, the new law is one of the most modern and humane legislative enactments ever enforced in China and tends greatly to promote the welfare of the workers. The salient points of the new law may be summarized as follows: abolition of women labor in night shift, enforcement of 8-hour-work system, provision of factory councils, regular wage-payment on holidays and rest-days, etc. However on account of peculiar conditions prevailing in different localities and the present industrial depression, the enforcement of many provisions has to be postponed for a time in order to grant sufficient time to factory owners to make necessary adjustments so that it may not entail hardships on either the workers or the employes.

In view of these considerations, the National Government Council has approved the recommendation of the Ministry of Industries to grant two years' grace for the application of Article 13 of the new Law, which prohibits the employment of women in night work between hours of 10 p. m. and 6. a. m. The postponement has been granted principally for the reason that too sudden and drastic enforcement of the article will throw out of work thousands of thousands of female workers now engaged in night-work. In Shanghai alone, at least 80,000 women workers will be affected by this provision. Apart from the grave problem of unemployment, a sudden and enormous decrease in the output of mills is also likely to ensue. As the Ministry of Industry considers as its main task not only the promotion of workers' welfare but also the increase of production, it has petitioned the National Government for postponement of this article for two years.

As regards holidays, the new law provides that all workers are entitled, besides the eight regular holidays in the year designated by the National Government, to "one day of rest for each period of seven days." The law also requires that regular wages be paid during these days. As these two provisions tend to affect adversely the productions of the country's industries with so many days idle in a year and the financial burden upon factory owners may prove too heavy under existing industrial conditions in China, the Ministry of Industries has petitioned the State Council for permission to modify or delay their application. The Ministry suggests that the matter be made a subject for settlement between the workers and their employers. The petition is now being referred to the Judicial Yuan for official interpretation.

The creation of Factory Councils for settlement of disputes between the workers and factory-owners is another new feature of the law. According to the Law, there shall be a Factory Council in every factory to be composed of an equal number—from five to nine—of representatives elected by the employers and employees. The question as to who are eligible as representatives of the employers, besides the manager and assistant manager of a factory, is also being referred to the Judicial Yuan for legal interpretation.

Enforcement of the Law in Shanghai

Since the official enforcement of the Law on August 1, the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai Municipality has taken steps to ensure its observance by the various factories in the Municipality. Besides dispatching inspectors to the various factories to direct and supervise the enforcement of the law, the Bureau is also taking other measures to mitigate the difficulties which the operation of the new Law may encounter. The Bureau officials declared that provisions relating to female workers, night work and 8-hour day are most likely to present difficulties in their actual application and have petitioned the Ministry of Industries for postponement of the application of these provisions at present. With regard to the provisions for health and safety contained in the new Law, it is understood that the Municipal Bureaus of Public Safety, Health and Public Works will take joint action for the investigation or enforcement of these provisions. A special committee composed of representatives from the Bureaus is being formed for the purpose.

Saghalien Yields Huge Oil Output for Far Eastern Markets

A *Trans-Ocean Kuo Min* message from Moscow on July 29 reported three hundred thousand tons of crude oil were obtained in Northern Saghalien during the first six months of the current year, according to statistics published by the Soviet Supreme Economic Council. The latter has worked out a program for the next year, providing for the production of 900,000 tons and with its fulfilment the Far East will be freed from the necessity of having its oil supply carried by sea from Baku and Grozny, the construction of a refining plant at Habarovsk being part of the scheme.

Military Authorities Ask that Alleged Foreign Communists Be Handed Over

J. Noulens and Mrs. M. Vandercruyssen, alias Mrs. Motte, unrecognized Belgian subjects, were brought up on remand before Judge Soong in the second branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court August 3. They are charged with engaging in communistic activities. Mrs. Vandercruyssen had gone on a hunger strike for a week but eventually began to take food.

Chang Chung, representing the Central Kuomintang Party, and Inspector Wong Ping, of the garrison commander's headquarters, alleged at the court proceedings that the couple are agents of the Soviet Government. They requested that the pair be turned over to the military authorities for trial. It was stated that a number of communists arrested in various cities of China had implicated Noulens and Mrs. Vandercruyssen. The proceedings were held in camera.

The accused were represented by Dr. F. Wilhelm, and both he and King S. Kum, Assistant Municipal Advocate, strenuously opposed the application for extradition, basing their arguments on the provisions of the Rendition Agreement, which provides that extradition shall only follow the establishing of a *prima facie* case and that persons committing offenses in the International Settlement shall be tried in a Settlement court.

It was stated at a previous hearing that the accused had refused to give the police any information as to when they had reached Shanghai, where they had come from, or for what purpose a bunch of keys in their possession were used but the police learned that the keys fitted the office which they had rented at 49 Nanking road under the name of Allison and also 74 West End Gardens where they apparently lived.

The Court adjourned the case *sine die* without giving any decision on the question of extradition. In the meantime the accused are being held in the custody of the International Police.

In this connection a *Reuter* telegram from Hongkong notes the increasing activity of the Reds, particularly Russians in South China. Among the Russian arrivals in Canton is General Galen, who was military adviser to the Revolutionary armies in 1926-7, also Michael Borodin, political adviser and organizer to the then Revolutionary Government. Borodin is supposed to be living at Kowloon.

A Mukden telegram states that 20 Soviet agents have recently arrived there for the purpose of carrying on Communistic propaganda.

Arms Ordered in Manila Intended for China?

A United Press telegram from Manila July 31 stated that investigations made by the Filipino constabulary and the San Francisco police indicated that a sugar central in the Philippines, the name of which was being withheld for the present, had placed an order in San Francisco for 25 machine guns, which it was believed were intended for China; however, it was not probable that these arms would ever arrive in the Philippines as the Constabulary and Customs were taking every precaution.

Japanese Garrison at Tientsin Engages in Target Practice Frequently

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Tientsin, August 2, stated that the public in that city views with increasing exasperation the frequent target practices held by the Japanese troops stationed in Tientsin. Since the Wanpaoshan incident and the massacre of Chinese in Korea, the Japanese garrison at Tientsin had held four practices up to that date and another notification to the Tientsin Municipal Government announced an artillery gun practice August 3.

The CHINESE NATION

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Men and Events

Sung Chiu-sien, the oldest of Chinese actors, died at Tientsin July 29 at the age of 91.

Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei has been appointed Principal of the Naval Academy at Mamoi, Fukien.

Paul Meyer, of the U. S. Consulate-General, Nanking, and Mrs. Meyer, have returned from a short holiday in Japan.

F. Schwyzer, vice-president of the French Municipal Council, departed from Shanghai for Singapore end of last week.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy will conduct a series of evangelistic meetings in various cities of China during next September.

Dr. Chester N. Frazier, of the Peking Union Medical College, and Mrs. Frazier passed through Shanghai last week enroute to Europe.

Nelson. T. Johnson, United Strtes Minister to China, who spent his vacation at Western Hills, was due back in Peiping end of this week.

Tsuyee Pei, Shanghai banker, at present in Paris, is expected to leave Marseilles on his return to Shanghai about the end of next month.

Lieutenants Thomas J. Kilcourse and Monroe S. Swanson arrived from America last week, and reported for duty with the Fourth Marines.

Dr. Kao Lu, former Minister to Paris, has returned to China via the Trans-Siberian Railway and has assumed his duties as Minister of Education,

Captain Julian P. Brown, Adjutant of the Fourth Marines, has been detached for duty at Peiping as a student to learn the Chinese language.

The Chinese press reports that up to the present, more than 16,000 trade marks have been registered with the Trade Mark Bureau of the Ministry of Industries.

A daughter, Vivian Lily Chang, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chang at the Bethel Hospital, Shanghai on July 22. Mr. Chang is assistant editor of *The China Press.*

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Education, there are 50,733 children of school age in Nanking, of which as 32,889 are not yet attending any school.

Approximately 10,000 employees of the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway are being discharged, with a view to making a radical cut in operating expenditure.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, who was granted a month's leave of absence owing to the death of his mother has cut short his leave in view of urgent affairs demanding his attention.

President Liu of the Downtown School of Commerce announces that the School will be definitely opened next January in the True Light Building, Yuen Ming Yuen road, Shanghai.

The steamship lines running between New York and Europe have decreased their first class rates by from 10 to 30 percent and the third-class rates by 13 percent, eflective August 17.

A Mukden telegram states that an extensive gold mining contract for Manchuria has been signed with a British firm. The agreement is said to have been approved by the Nanking government.

Liu Shang-ching, Minister of Interior, has petitioned the Executive Yuan for another two weeks' leave of absence in order that he may recuperate from his recent illness. He is at present at Shenyang.

A telegram from Buenos Aires July 31 stated that the police there had have raided the offices of Amtorg, the Soviet commercial headquarters, and arrested the entire staff of 160 people, including 15 women.

The Municipal Government of Peiping is inviting tenders for the repair of the tomb of Yoluchotsai, one of the most prominent Mongolian generals in the Yun Dynasty, situated in the Western Hills.

The Harbin-Suifenho direct export freight rate for export via Vladivostvock has been reduced from gold roubles 11.70 per ton to gold roubles 6.70 with the object of divesting traffic from the South Manchuria line.

Four professors of the Kyushu Imperial University, Chuske Suehiro, Shuichi Yamaguchi, Shunjiro Kobayashi, and Hyogo Mori, have been ordered by the Japanese Department of Education to proceed to China on a tour of inspection.

The Chinese Customs discovered a quantity of smuggled arms aboard a Japanese steamer at Tsingtao last week. The consignment, which consisted of 150 pistols and 5,000 rounds of ammunition, was confiscated,

A Nanking telegram states that the National Government will present to the United States Government a gift of 10,000 plum blossom saplings on the occasion of the bi-centonary of George Washington. The plum blossom is symbolic of high virtue in China.

Acting on a report that cases of cholera have broken out in the Pootung district, opposite Shanghai, the Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior in collaboration with the Municipal Health Bureau of Nanking has instituted a quarantine office at Hsiakwan, Nanking.

H. A. Howes, former instructor at the Hongkong Flying Club, arrived in Shanghai this week and succeeded A. V. Harvey as test pilot for the Far Eastern Aviation Company, Limited. Mr. Howes will later proceed to Mukden to look after the company's affairs there.

Yeh Tan, the second son of Yeh Chu-tsang, chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, was drowned in a creek off the South Gate, Chekiang, July 31. He had gone for a swim with two companions, when they were caught by a strong current. One of them was also drowned.

The death occurred at Tokyo, August 2, at the age of 25, of Muss Kenuye Hitomi, Japan's noted woman athlete. She was exceptionally tall for a Japanese, her height being five feet, five inches. She distinguished herself at the Olympic Games and in other international competitions.

Clarence Matson, manager of the Foreign Trade Extension Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, is due to arrive in Shanghai August 14, with a trade delegation which includes W. J. Doyle, Ralph Joannes and James Long, manufacturers, and John B. Leonts, banker.

Establishment of a special organ for the exclusive control of all narcotic drugs is jointly planned by the Ministry of Industry, the National Opium-Suppression Commission and the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior, according to a recent telegram from Nanking.

Chinese naval maneuvers are announced to be held on August 10 along the Fukien coast for a period of 10 days. Various gunboats belonging to the Ministry of the Navy will participate in the practice under the direction of Admiral Chen Chi-liang, commander of the 1st Navy Squadron.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, wife of the founder of the Chinese Republic, who has been living in Europe for the past several years, is on her way back to China because of the death of her mother, Mrs. K. T. Soong. She arrived at Moscow August 2 from Berlin and boarded the trans-Siberian train the same day.

A National Convention on Vocational Education was opened at Chinkiang August 1, with 170 delegates from 16 provinces present. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, President of the Central Research Institute and member of the presidium of the conference, submitted a report on the vocational education movement in China.

Recent changes in the Japanese army in the China service include: Lieut-General Shigeru Honsho, Commander of the 10th Division, appointed Commander of the Kwantung Garrison; Major-General Kanichiro Tashiro, Commander of the 27th Brigade, appointed Military Attache to the Legation in China.

The Hulan-Hailun railway, which was inaugurated in 1929, and which showed steady progress until last year, when owing to the general depression the receipts dropped by more than eight hundred thousand dollars as compared with the previous year, has discharged more than a hundred employees with a view to decreasing expenses.

The new Dollar liner, *President Hoover*, was scheduled to sail from New York August 6 on her first trip to the Orient, making the journey by way of the Panama Canal. On her trial the *President Hoover* attained a speed of 22.19 knots per hour, making her the fastest intercoastal and trans-Pacific steamer under the American flag.

Pan H. Lo, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, has been dismissed on the ground that he failed to take the necessary precautions to prevent the attempt on the life of T. V. Soong on July 23. Z. U. Kwauk, director of the Shanghai Arsenal, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lo.

To relieve the shortage of silkworm cocoons in Kiangsu province due the bad weather last spring, the Provincial Agricultural Department of Kiangsu in collaboration with the China United Sericulture and Mulberry Improvement Society will open a number of sericultural institutes in various centres of the province.

The death occurred at Zeist in Holland, July 31, at the age of 61, of the famous journalist and authority on Asia, Frederick A. Mackenzie. He was a victim of cancer. Following the War he was correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* in Russia and North Europe, and was for some time London correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser*.

Dr. James T. Kuo, senior Municipal Chinese Medical Officer, departed from Shanghai for Liverpool August 1 to study tropical diseases and public health administration. Dr. Kuo first joined the Shanghai Council's service in 1924, in the capacity of head doctor of the Indian Police Hospital, and the Chinese Isolation Hospital. He will return to his duties in a year.

The recent establishment by the Soviet Consular Authorities at Mukden of a Soviet Trade Commissioner's Office has elicited strong protests from the Manchurian Authorities. It is pointed out that pending the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet conference at Moscow, the Soviet Government can not be allowed to open any new State organizations in Manchuria.

C. B. Kwei, a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, where he catalogued the Gest Research Library, is at present serving as director of libraries of Northeastern University at Mukden. The Library at Mukden is the best university library in China. It was designed and is being built and maintained entirely by Chinese. The University will open September 1.

Dr. Lu Chun-fang, Consul General at Calcutta, has been appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take charge of the Consulate General at Seoul from Chang Wei-cheng, who will proceed to Finland as Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation as soon as his successor arrives from Calcutta. There has been a general shifting of Chinese vice-consuls in the various Korean ports.

The Ministry of Industry at Nanking has received a a telegram from the International Labor Office stating that the League has agreed to loan the services of Dame Garrett Anderson and Mr. Pang to the Chinese Government as advisers in connection with the enforcement of the new Factory Law.

J. Kleffel, manager of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, will depart from Shanghai August 12, on a vacation trip to the United States. He expects to return to Shanghai about the middle of December with his wife and daughter, who are now in America, making the return trip via Europe. While Mr. Kleffel is away, D. P. Gill, Tientsin manager, will be in charge of the bank in Shanghai.

It was officially announced end of last month in London that the appointment of Rear-Admiral F. F. Rose as Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtsze has been cancelled and that he has been appointed Real-Admiral commanding the destroyer flotillas in the Mediterranean, with effect as from November 20, 1931. Rear-Admiral R.A.S. Hill, has been appointed Senior Naval Officer on the Yangtsze, with effect as from August 27.

Dr. Daijyo Tokiwa, formerly Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and a great authority on Buddhism, has been invited by the Lingnan University of Canton to give a series of lectures on the Buddhist History of China. A *Rengo* message states that Dr. Tokiwa may not be able to go to China by that time as he has been suffering from a wound in his left leg as a result of having been run over by motor-car in March last.

It is announced from London that Sir Reginald Johnston is coming out to China this month in response to a request from the Universities China Committee, which has asked him to interview leading Chinese in connection with its general scheme fur promoting cultural relations. It is also announced that he will attend the Pan-Pacific Conference at Hangchow as one of the British delegates, on behalf of the Royal Institute of Internationai Affairs.

Shih Ching-teh, 24, and Lee Wen-ping, 22, condemned kidnappers, were executed before a firing squad in Tsaochoching Prison, Shanghai, July 31. The condemned men were convicted of kidnapping, shooting and robbery. On December 12, 1929, they attempted to kidnap M. Sih Loh-seing, former compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Sih was killed instantly in front of the Yih Tse Hsiang Restaurant, Foochow Road.

(*Continued on page 402*)

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1222

The following statement has been issued by the Minister of Finance:-

"As the obligations charged on the Customs Revenue, namely, Foreign Loans, Indemnities, National Loans, and the appropriation for unsecured Domestic and Foreign indebtedness, are secured on that Revenue as a whole, and not on any one specific part of it; and as the so-called 5% Revenue (which would have accrued if only the original 5% Tariff had been in force) is totally inadequate now to meet these obligations, even those of the Forign Loans and Indemnities alone, and as the Canton rebels are now arbitrarily appropriating for their own use the whole of the Additional Duties collected in the Liang Kwang ports (*i.e.*, Duties over and above the original 5% Tariff), which are necessary for the full service of the above obligations, it follows that the Canton rebels in proposing an issue of Premium Bonds secured on the Additional Duties are not only infringing the integrity of the Customs Service, but also usurping the recognised rights of the bondholders of the above-mentioned foreign and national obligations.

In view of these facts, therefore, the Minister of Finance of the Government of China hereby notifies bankers, merchants, and all whom it may concern that any issue whatsoever of bonds, whether premium bonds or ordinary loan bonds, put out by the Canton rebels and secured on the Customs revenue, or any part of such revenue, are null and void and will not be recognised in any way by the Government of China as having any claim on National funds, past, present, or future for payment of redemption and/or interest.

(Signed): T. V. Soong,
Minister of Finance,
Government of Republic of China."

29th July, 1931"

L. H. Lawford

Commissioner of Customs

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Skipper of a China Coaster

China Seas, by Crosbie Garstin. Stokes, New York. G$2

Here we have all the exciting elements of the Far East compressed into the space of a novel that makes racy and entertaining reading. It is not in the front rank of novels, this story in a Chinese setting, but it is above the average. The local color is well done, it moves at an excellent pace, and there is nothing much to strain credulity except perhaps the last incident which closes the book. But that is the logical outcome of the story and having been well entertained one cannot afford to grumble.

It is a tale of the China sea and typhoons, piracy, and a white man in love with a famous Chinese beauty who demands a son of this tall red-headed barbarian. It provides incident enough for the most exacting.

The central character is the skipper of a China coast steamer, well educated son of an English country parson, who drifted away to sea, altogether a remarkable and welldrawn character.

The story opens with him leaving Singapore for Hongkong and the incident of the typhoon in which he is instrumental in saving not only his ship but the lives of all his passengers. It is here that the beautiful Chinese girl, who brings back to his mind a line from the Song of Solomon, "Thy mouth is like a thread of scarlet...thy breasts are like twin roses...thy neck like a column of ivory."

She passes out of his mind only to be brought back by the incident of the piracy off Hainan Island in which Captain Shane-Gaskell is wounded in four places and in which an Irish pig-dealer proves to be the brain behind the many piracies in those waters and in which he is blown sky high by a Mills bomb from the dying first officer, who thus wipes out pirates, himself, and the memory of an ncident in a previous piracy in which he was suspected of cowardice.

While Shane-Gaskell is in the Haiphong hospital the remarkable Chinese lady is responsible for all sorts of delicate attentions and with his return to convalescence comes their closer association.

He leaves again and the incident is past. It flades further into the background when he finds in Hongkong a beautiful Englishwoman, a lover in his youth, whose falseness has kept him at sea and in the East.

His old love flames up and the thought of returning with her to England is uppermost in his mind—when he can bring to an end the affair at Haiphong. But in his absence from Haiphong tragic events have intervened and he is finds himself called on to choose between two women. It cleverly done and interesting. Mr. Garstin's trip to the East has thus produced two books. His "Dragon and the Lotus" provided an interesting book of travel and now "China Seas" a readable novel, a dozen tales of the China coast we have all heard welded into an exciting story in workmanlike fashion. F.S.O.

The Theory of the "Equitist"

Equitable Society and How to Create It, by Warren Edwin Brokaw (Phoenix, Arizona). Published by the Vanguard Press, New York.

This is a book written by a deep thinker, very much in earnest; a glance at his portrait and a cursory reading of this book is sufficient to make that evident. Whether or not one is convinced by the author's arguments as to the best means of securing an equitable society it is nevertheless a book the reading of which is a liberal education in itself on the subject of economics. The work is liberally sprinkled with quotations from Prince Kropotkin, Henry George, Brand Whitlock, John Bagot, J. Allen Smith, J. Warner Mills, Lewis H. Morgan, George Wharton James, and Edward Bellamy, together with extracts from the Encyclopedia Britannica, the reports of the National City Bank, and what not.

Boiled down to a few words, Mr. Brokaw's scheme for the founding of an equitable world consists simply of recognizing the theory that the only thing in the world that should have value is the individual's work, and, startling enongh it may appear, his remuneration is not to be judged by the results but by the hour. Undoubtedly, under the existing system of society, quite a few people in the world are able to make other people work for them without doing any work in return, simply because they have appropriated, or their ancestors for them, parcels of land, or hoards of capital, whereas Jean Jacques Rousseau taught that the "land belongs to none and its fruits to all." Mr. Brokaw records the fact that for a long time he was a believer in the Henry George theory of Single Tax, but he has abandoned that in favor of the "equitable" policy; and if there is any loophole in his theory it will take a very erudite economist to demonstrate the fact.

The author claims for his equitable plan that it will solve hundreds of questions which now perplex humanity. "Look where we may," says Mr. Brokaw, "we will not find any investment yielding an income unless there is a person working to produce that income. And if the person working is not also the investor, a careful investigation will show that there is somewhere behind that person a tribute-compelling power which yields to the investor that part of the product called interest—but sometimes rent or profit. Where that person—the landless worker—is missing, the investor ceases to be a capitalist, for there the investment cases to yield an income. Tribute, whether it be called usury or by any other name, becomes possible only by means of unequal freedom—a freedom for some which involves more or less slavery for others."

What the author aims at is to break the power of those who by inheritance or by other means have placed themselves in a position to make the great mass of people pay "tribute" to them.

That the inequitable condition exists no one for a moment denies; whether Mr. Brokaw has hit on the remedy, that may be open to question. Or even if he has, would mankind be willing to apply it? For it is an amazing fact that despite all the theories of reformers, all the studies that have made into human society, despite revolutions, riots, and socialistic, communistic and similar experiments, the world, generally speaking, usually settles down to pretty much the same idea as has been prevalent since the time of Adam, namely that each wants to feel that he is the owner of some physical possession, that he is willing to tolerate the rich and powerful provided they do not use their power too meanly; and if they do there will be a rumpus; in other words that humanity in general is fairly well satisfied to have the struggle for existence "run" on pretty much the same lines as a horse race—namely that the most skilful shall be allowed to win, but if the superiority of any one competitor becomes too pronounced then he is to be handicapped by taxes just as the too skilful racehorse is weighted down by sheets of lead. Thus the contest is made interesting. If humanity were all placed on the same dead level life might become just as uninteresting as a horse-race where all horses ran at the same speed. G. W. M.

John Marshall's "Travel" Book

"Vagabond de Luxe," by John Marshall. The Century Company, New York. G.$3.50.

The one thing this book proves beyond all doubt is that the world is as full of dumb-bells and suckers as we have been told, that they are not confined to any one country, and that there still are the unscrupulous ready to take full advantage of them.

Mr. Marsball, a young man with nerve, decided he could get round the world for practically nothing in the space of a couple of years or so. And he does so, forcing himself where he is least wanted, unscrupulously taking advantage of the amount of good nature there is in the mass of mankind.

The traveller came to Shanghai and his record here is a fair sample of what took place in other parts of the world. A decently dressed, fair-spoken indivldual he gets lodging with a Russian landlady in Frenchtown. He knew at the time he couldn't pay her unless he chanced to get some easy money (he wasn't looking for work). However he didn't tell the woman that he had little chance of paying. He stays sometime until, not getting her money, the woman has to ask him to get out, cutting her loss.

Chance enables him, three months later, to pay her but the author leaves one with the impression that he would have been perfectly happy to have continued on his way having deliberately robbed a woman in humble circumstances of food and room, her means of livelihood. Anyone could have an easy trip round the world like that, if people in the main were like Mr. Marshall, which fortunately they are not.

In some places Mr. Marshall is amusing unintentionally. In Kalgoorlie, Australia, he describes disparagingly the "riff-raff and ne'er-do-wells" waiting for evening when, at the saloons, "they could bum drinks from the more prosperous," completely forgetting that be himself has just "bummed" a railway ride of a thousand miles

"bummed" meals in the restaurant car, tried to "bum" accommodation for the night in Kalgoorlie but couldn't (he had to sleep in the Park and makes a virtue of it) and then he "bums" transportation to Perth. It is a spectable of the biggest "bum" of them all attempting to disassociate himself from his kind—not very successfully. Mr. Marshall seems never to have heard the story of the pot and the kettle but he gives an apt illustration of it.

It will seem a pity to some readers that Mr. Marshall did not get his deserts when found stowing away on a President liner between Honolulu and Japan. He is taken back to be tried as any other law-breaker would be but through someone's foolishness he is allowed off the steamer at Honolulu to continue his "bumming" career. Had he been taken back to San Francisco and there tried as he should have been a lot of people in a lot of places would have been saved a lot of trouble and annoyance they didn't deserve and this book would not have been inflicted on a long-suffering public.

As a book of travel the book is valueless although the author went through some of the most interesting countries in the world. He had neither eyes to see nor ears to hear. The book is journalism of a low order carelessly thrown together. Mr. Marshall did not even trouble to consult a fifty cent atlas in order to spell correctly the names of some of the places he visited.

The book is useless to other travellers except those of Mr. Marshall's kidney, being merely a record of how to "bum" and the story of a string of incidents of doubtful character, some definitely dishonest, such as the incident in Shanghai and the incident of the State Opera House in Moscow. A college "bum" has impaled himself for all to see.

F. S. O.

Old Quong's Stories

The Pleasantries of Old Quong, by Thomas Burke Constable, London. 7s 6d.

In this book the author of "Limehouse Nights" has collected between covers sixteen short stories, most of which are spoken by the lips of his well-known character Old Quong, a fabulous person who sits behind a tea shop in Limehouse in an atmosphere of cinnamon, tobacco and ginseng, reads the *Daily Mail*, the *Observer* and the *Spectator* and discourses on life for the special benefit of Thomas Burke.

Old Quong is an impossible person whose like never was on sea or land but he has a lot of admirable characteristics and Mr. Burke writes so well that he almost makes Quong human.

These are excellent stories in the main, some of them brilliant. Their only fault is that often they are utterly incongruous in the Mouth of the old Chinese. If the reader can force his way past the stilted openings of these stories (Old Quong possibly cannot speak without taking a peanut or a melon seed, but is Mr. Burke going on forever prefacing his otherwise excellent stories with the constant repetition of the fact?), he will come upon some excellent entertainment

"The Obscenity of Glamis Flang" is a little masterpiece, cleverly conceived, brilliantly told. It is a subject such as Mr. Maughan loves and who shall say the author of "The Trembling of a Leaf" would have done it better—apart from the dreadful opening of old Quong's five hours' meditation on a hard and uncomfortable tea chest?

"John Brown's Body" is another remarkable story, beautifully done, and other excellent ones are "The Hands of Mr. Ottermole," "An Angel Unawares," and, a rather unusual one, "Hotel Cote d'Azur."

F. S. O.

A Conventional Girl of 1880

Old First, by Lawrence Perry; Farrar and Rinehart, Inc.; New York, 1931, 305 pages.

This is a sentimental story of a conventional sort of a girl of the 1880s who had been brought up to think most pleasant things in life were wicked. In many details the story runs true to the pattern in which it is cast, but we find the ending very weak. Indeed, to us, the girl lacks the vigor of life in several of her reactions. We think the character of the grandmother more strongly drawn. If you happen to be one who enjoys reading of a man "who has superimposed elegance upon a basic structure of breeding" and of "the roughly frightened young ladies" who feared even the glance of the dandy you may find a few hours' happiness in this tale. There have been such people as those this book portrays; we feel sure of that. However, it needs a more penetrating faculty than that shown in this book to make them live in the pages of a novel today.

July 28, 1931. G. B. S.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

Who's Who in China

Ho Yao-tsu, chief military councilor of the National Government; born at Ninghsiang, Hunan, 1889; received his advanced military training at the Japanese Military Officers' College, Tokyo, graduating in 1916; joined the army service after his return from Japan and first served in the first division of infantry corps of the Hunan Army as a battalion commander and later a brigade commander; promoted commander of the same Division, 1923; when the Northern Punitive Expedition was launched in 1926, he was appointed commander of the second Independent Division of the Revolutionary Army and was responsible for the capture of Kiukiang from the northern militarists; in 1927, his troops were incorporated into the Right Wing Army operating along the Yangtzse and succeeded in capturing Nanking, for which service, he was promoted commander of the 40th Revolutionary Army and concurrently commander of Martial Law Forces of Nanking; later he was also elected member of the Central Political Council; appointed Field-Commander of the Third Group Army in 1928 and was relieved of this office after the pacification of the North; when the Kwangsi Clique revolted against Nanking Government in 1929, he was appointed chief military counsellor at the Field Office of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and soon later appointed chief military councilor of the National Government with the rank of Marshal which position he still retains, 1931; was awarded high decorations for his meritorious services by the National Government in 1930; address: Office of Chief Military Councilor, National Government, Nanking.

Ho Yao-tsu
賀耀組

賀君耀組字貴嚴，年四十二歲，籍湖南寧鄉，民國五年卒業日本士官學校，回國後歷任湖南暫編陸軍第一師步兵第一團團長旅長，十二年擢任師長，十五年北伐，受命爲獨立第二師師長，進克九江，十六年所部編入江右軍東征，遂克南京，奠定首都，敘功升任第四十軍軍長，兼南京戒嚴司令，並被推任中央政治委員會委員，十七年被任爲第三軍團總指揮，統一告成，解兵辭職，十八年討伐桂系起，爲陸海空軍總司令行營總參議，旋奉命爲國民政府參軍長，十九年元旦敘功授二等寶鼎勛章，十九年討逆軍興，兼任徐州行營主任，二十年元旦，晉授一等鼎寶勛章，

Tientsin Police Officers Go on Strike

The Chinese officers of the police force of the British Concession at Tientsin went on strike beginning of this week, following a dispute between Chang Dao-hung, who was appointed Commissioner of Police in the British Concession a year ago, and the British ex-army officer who was recently appointed to the post of superintendent of police. The latter appointment was opposed by the Chinese members of the Municipal Council, but no heed was paid to their protests.

The Chinese members of the Council have announced that they will resign en bloc unless their views receive favorable consideration.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 399)

A Nanking telegram states that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has definitely given up all intentions of resigning from office.

To facilitate travelling between Peiping and Peitaiho, the summer resort, the Eurasia Aviation Corportion has decided to operate a passenger service between the two places.

James M. Allison of the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai is departing next week on home leave to the United States. Mr. Allison plans to return to Shanghai before the end of the year.

C. L. L. Williams, who is believed to one of the oldest foreign residents in China, has arrived in Shanghai from Peiping to take up an appointment with the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Mr. Williams in former years was U. S. Consul at Swatow.

Upholding the inviolability of private property, the National Government, in an order issued August 3 strictly prohibits the forceful occupation in any part of the country of Buddhist temples by the military or police authorities, or any kind of organization or private individuals.

Robert E. Lewis, general secretary of the Cleveland Y. M. C.A. from 1909 to 1929, has accepted the post of adviser to the Foreign Ministry at Nanking, according to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of July 12, which states that Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will sail from Seattle for China on September 19.

Owing to a dispute as to whether the working day shall be nine hours or eight hours, 43 Chinese printing offices in Shanghai were compelled to cease operations during the week when 1,800 printers went on strike. Both sides have appealed to the Bureau of Social Affairs. The employers ask that the activities of the printers union be curtailed.

A death sentence was imposed on Sa Chung-ping, a former field-commander for Feng Yu-hsiang, in the Shanghai Special District Court August 4, after having been convicted for the abduction of Loo Shao-dong, real estate man, and the murder of Loo's bodyguard, Modest Drydo, at the corner of Yunnan and Nanking roads on Decemter 19, 1930.

A counterfeiting plant, located in the suburbs about 10 miles from Changsha, the Hunan provincial capital, was raided by troops from the Gendarmerie Headquarters beginning of the month A quantity of spurious notes amounting to $13,000 face value, together with a number of lithographic plates, copper blocks, banknote paper and printing machines were seized. It is believed that the plant has been responsible for the great number of bogus Shanghai banknotes frequently found in circulation in Hunan.

H. E. Morris, a director of the *North China Daily News* Shanghai, at present on a vacation in England, in a letter to the London *Times* August 4 says that not the least of the fallacies that menace world peace and hinder prosperity and require living down is the old conception of the "Yellow Peril." The "Yellow Peril" today is not the Chinese, but the legal status accorded solely to gold, says Mr. Morris, who adds that by listening to the appeals of China in her present distress due to the silver slump, the British risk little and stand to gain a great deal.

Reward Offered by Kiangnan Dock for Arrest of V. Fong Lam

A public reward of $500 has been offered by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in Shanghai for the apprehension of V. Fong Lam, business manager of the Works who is alleged to have embezzled a large sum of funds entrusted to his charge and disappeared with the money without leaving any traces of his whereabouts. An advertisement to the above effect appeared in all the Chinese papers on August 5. Any one who furnishes information leading to his arrest by the authorities will be given a reward of $200. Mr Lam is a native of Kwangtung and is now forty-one years of age. He is a graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, America's leading technical institution, and prior to his connection with the Kiangnan Dock, was engaged in hide and leather business in Shanghai. Formerly he was the manager of Lam, Glines and Company, which was engaged in the engineer and contracting business.

$31,000 in Rewards Offered in Connection With Attempt on T. V. Soong

Rewards offered for information leading to the arrest of the would-be assassins of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in the Shanghai North Station on July 23, now total $31,000.

The Garrison Commander's Headquarters has announced a reward of $10,000 for persons able to assist its detective corps. At the same time the Bureau of Public Safety raised its offer of $5,000 to $10,000. The Executive Yuan has offered a reward of $20,000. The Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway also have offered $1,000.

As a result of the attempt on Mr. Soong the duty of guarding the Shanghai North railway station and also the railway station at Nanking has been taken out of the hands of the railway police. In Shanghai the guarding will be done by the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's office working together with the Bureau of Public Safety. A similar combination of military and local police control has been made for Nanking.

Osaka Journal Insists Attack Was Intended for Mr. Shigemitsu

Several Japanese papers insist that the recent attack staged at the Shanghai North Station on T. V. Soong, when his secretary lost his life, was really directed against Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires. The Osaka *Jiji* finds it difficult to take the Chinese version on trust that Mr. Soong was the target, seeing that the incident occurred at Shanghai where the anti-Japanese sentiment is particularly strong. At any rate, it is incumbent upon the Nationalist Government to arrest the offenders quickly and make the point clear, says this Osaka journal. Even before the object of the would-be assassins is made clear, it declares, the Nationalist Government ought to convey its formal expression of regret to the Japanese Government. The Osaka journal proceeds to say that the Japanese people strongly resent the general attitude of the Chinese towards Japan. They are indignant at the Chinese disregard of good neighborliness, their trampling of international good faith underfoot, and their impertinent anti-Japanese movements It adds that the Shanghai incident has intensified their indignation.

U. S. Senator in Geneva Trying to Get Action on Silver

Senator Swanson, from Virginia, who is visiting Europe, arrived in Geneva July 31 in connection with his investigation of the silver problem. He already has visited Paris, Berlin and Prague. In Geneva he hopes to do something towards getting League action in regard to silver. The action he hopes to get will be towards the convening of an international conference on ways and means of stabilizing the value of silver.

Senators William E. Borah and Reed Smoot, Republicans of Idaho and Utah, respectively, declared July 28 in Boise, Idaho, where they are conferring, that an international conference must be held to consider the task of increasing and stabilizing silver values. An international conference is vital if the silver industry is to be rehabilitated, the Senators said.

Nanking to Abolish Tribal System in Border Provinces

Abolition of the *Tu Shi* (tribal) system of administration which prevails in parts of the provinces of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kansu is instructed in a recent order from the Ministry of Interior to the provinces concerned. The order calls for the establishment of special administrative bureaus in place of the tribal system or its amalgamation with the local district government so as to conform to the present system of administration in the country. Under the tribal system, the chief rules quite independently of the District or Provincial Authorities.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Urges Revision of Chinese Exclusion Policy

The immigration committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington has recommended that the Directors of that organization go on record as against the exclusion of Orientals, especially the Japanese. The quota system, which would annually admit 180 Japanese to the United States, it is pointed out, would put Japan in the same status as that enjoyed by European nations as regards immigration regulations

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INCREASING PROGRAM OF CHINA FOUNDATION

(Continued from page 380)

Wuchang University, Wuhan	30,000
National Association of Vocational Education	15,000
Chungshan University, Canton	5,000
University of Nanking	10,000
Boone University, Library Science Department	13,500
Fire equipment for Palace Museum	50,000
Chiaotung (Nanyang) University, Shanghai	30,000
Soil study under Geological Survey of China	40,000
Peiping National University	200,000
Mr. Lin Yu-tang for construction of Chinese typewriter ..gold	3,500
Study in America of auditing of trust funds	6,350
Study for improvement of English instruction in middle schools	13,000
Study for improvement of technical education in middle schools	50,000

The final group of expenditures, which includes $115,000 for running expenses of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, follows:

Chairs for Science professor	$210,000
Scientific experiments in universities	119,000
Social Research Institute	65,000
Research fellowships	28,000
Running expenses of the Foundation	115,000
Running expenses of National Library of Peiping	140,000
Fan Memorial Institute of Biology	53,800

The four groups add up to a budget of about $2,116,000. The financial year of the Foundation begins in July.

Peiping, July 10, 1931.

Nicholson File Co. Finally Succeeds Against German Rivals

The Nicholson File Co. of Providence, Rhode Island, for whom Krisel and Krisel are attorneys has finally won a victory over the German firm of Kunst & Albers in the matter of a trade-mark infringement, through a decision rendered by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries. The litigation dates back to 1928 when Kunst & Albers were granted registration by the Trademark Bureau at Nanking. A protest by the Nicholson File Co. was successful and eventually the Bureau cancelled the German registration An appeal by the German firm later ousted the American company, but when the Nicholson Company appealed the Trademark judges decided that both registrations were valid The latter company then appealed direct to Dr. H. H. Kuug, with the result above stated.

Spain to Cancel All Foreign Monopolies

All monopolistic concessions granted to foreign companies during the old Spanish regime are to be revoked by the Provisional Government at an early date, according to telegrams from Madrid. The monopolies in question appertain to oil, telephones, shipping and aviation.

Furthermore it is reported that the cancellation of the monopolies is envisaged in connection with the reorganization of the country's fiscal and financial structure for which the Government will secure the co-operation of a number of leading international experts.

Strikers Cut Long Distance Phones in Spain

Telephone communication between Spain and other foreign countries was interrupted July 29 when the trunk lines to Paris were cut at several places both outside the capital and close to the northern frontier. The act of sabotage is ascribed to striking employees of the American Telephone Company.

A. O. F. C. Publishes Daily "Averages" of Shanghai Stocks

The American Oriental Finance Corporation has commenced the publication of a daily *Average*, showing the price fluctuations of 20 representative Shanghai stocks. The chart shows in graphic form the fluctuations of these stocks since the beginning of the year. There has been a net gain of more than 12 per cent in the price of these stocks during the past seven months The sharpest increase took place during the month of February, The charts are prepared by Harry E. Pierson of the Corporation's staff.

No Developments in the Thorburn Case

A *Reuter* telegram from Nanking July 31 stated that when Sir Miles Lampson. the British Minister, called on Dr. C. T. Wang, two days previously to enter a protest regarding the case of the British youth, John Thorburn, Dr. Wang replied:

"Mr. Thorburn is a British subject living in a Foreign Concession—Shanghai. As far as the Chinese authorities are concerned, his existence was unknown When he left Shanghai for an unknown destination he obtained no passport from the Chinese Government. It is, therefore, unjust to lay the entire blame of anything that may have happened to him on the Chinese Government."

It was announced at the same time that Mr. Sheng, the representative of the Foreign Office, who, together with a representative of the War Office, went to Soochow to investigate the case some weeks ago had died as the result of injuries received by his ricsha being hit by a truck. He died of concussion of the brain; thus any further evidence that might have been obtained from the only Chinese civil official who investigated the Thorburn case was no longer available.

Sharp Criticisms by Conservative British Newspapers

Several Coservative London journals printed strong editorials on the Thorburn case. The *Daily Telegraph* declared that whatever reply to the British demands might be forthcoming from General Chiang Kai-shek there ought to be nothing doubtful about the fate of the preposterous diplomatic extrality proceedings which assume Nanking's ability to carry out "the ordinary obligations of a civilised government."

The *London Times* stated that the Thorburn affair has now become a test case both for the Chinese and British Governments, adding. "For the Chinese Government to continue to endeavor to hush up the affair in the hope that the British Government will forget it is to admit that they are unable or unwilling to protect foreigners against arbitrary oppression by the military authorities. But to admit that means giving away their whole case for insisting that the Powers surrender their rights of jurisdiction over their own nationals." As regards extrality negotiations the *Times* considers that the British have been too willing to make the utmost concession to Chinese susceptibilities, and expresses the opinion that future negotiations are bound to be influenced by the failure of Nanking to impose respect for law or treaty rights on the military authorities.

D. K. Lieu to Represent China at Statistical Institute

D. K. Lieu, Director of Statistics of the National Government, and Advisory Editor of the *China Critic*, has been appointed by the National Government as the Chinese official delegate to the 20th session of the International Statistical Institute to be held in Madrid, Spain, in September. In addition he will also attend the International Congress on Population Problems to be held in Rome immediately before the Statistical Conference, as well as the Hague Conference on National Social and Economic Planning, if the necessary arrangements can be made in time. The Directorate-General of Budget Accounts and Statistics has also delegated Mr. Lieu to study the statistical systems of the leading nations of Europe. Mr. Lieu will depart from Shanghai August 7.

Mr. D. K. Lieu

Mahatma Gandhi Will Travel Steerage to London

A Bombay telegram states that when Mahatma Gandhi sails about middle of August from Bombay to attend the Round Table Conference in London he will take with him two goats which will supply him with milk for the voyage. He will travel in the steerage, taking with him no other baggage than a spare loin cloth and a spinning wheel.

"Hands Off the (British) Empire"

A "Hands Off Our Empire Rally" was held at Albert Hall in London last month, at which several speakers made strong attacks on the present British government. Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson declared that the present Government of "weaklings and wobblers" was a sad aggravation of Britain's troubles. He referred to India as a country so confused and backward in culture that it could not govern itself yet. Sir Henry Page Croft asked what right the Government had to haul down the British flag and quit India without any mandate from the people. He said all law and order would disappear from India if the British stepped out of India and massacres would occur wherever Mohammedan met Hindu.

Indians Who Stabbed British Officers Confess

The two Indians who stabbed two British officers in a sleeping car in a Punjab mail train July 23, are stated in a telegram from Bhusawal, August 2, to have confessed, giving as a reason for their act the desire to emulate the exploits of Bhagat Singh who had been hanged for the murder of a police official. They at first only intended to rob Lieutenant Hext of his weapons, but in the end, in order to avoid capture, they attacked him as well as Lieutenant Sheehan, who was with him.

Indian Secretary Stresses Importance of Mutual Information

Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, in the House of Commons July 31, referring to a suggestion that if Mr. Gandhi visited England, he would make a tour of Lancashire, said anything that could inform India about conditions in Lancashire and anything that could inform Britain as to conditions in India must be to the good. The British Government, he said, was trying to create a better atmosphere and a better spirit, and he thought everything promised well for the reassembly of the Round Table Conference.

Leader of Burma Revolt Taken Prisoner

A Bombay dispatch August 4 stated that the instigator and leader of the Burmese rebellion, Saya San, known as "The Golden Raven" was recently taken prisoner near Mandalay. It is believed that the capture of the self-styled Burmese prince will put a quick end to the rebellion which has been going on in Burma during the past seven months and which has cost over 1,000 lives.

A Chinese leaders' meeting was held on July 5 at Rangoon to arrange necessary steps for summoning an All-Burma Chinese Relief Conference. The meeting was fully attended by representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Yunnanese Association, the Fukienese Association, the Chinese Mun Chee Commercial Association, the Cantonese Association and the Chinese Trade Association and various Chinese organizations, and including F. Y. Yu, Chinese acting consul.

Mongolians Release Eurasia II

With the return of fine weather and the subsiding of the floods, the Shanghai-Manchuli air mail and passenger service of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation has resumed. Last week the Corporation was compelled to suspend the service temporarily as the heavy rainfall had converted the various landing fields along the route into pools of water. The latest news regarding the detention of the Junkers airplane No. 2 by the Mongolian tribesmen, states that through the good offices of the Panchen Lama, "Living Buddha" of Tibet, the Mongolians have agreed to release the machine and the two captured pilots in the immediate future. The air-plane will first be despatched to Urga, where the Mongolian authorities will determine whether it is a genuine commercial aircraft before releasing it. It was captured on suspicion of being engaged in military work. The *Kuo Min* correspondent at Nanking states that the two German airmen, Captain Rathe, pilot, and Herr Koelber, mechanic have recovered from the injuries received when the Mongolians forced down their plane by gunfire.

Japanese Will Discuss Railway Matters at Hangchow Conference

The keen interest which is taken by the Japanese in the forthcoming Pan-Pacific Conference to be held at Hangchow is evidenced by the frequent telegrams from Tokyo referring to this conference, which will assemble October 20, when some 300 representatives of Japan, China, America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and the Netherlands will take part. A recent *Rengo* message stated that the main issues to be discussed will be economic questions covering the stabilization of China's financial condition and the improvement of communications together with inland navigation. This Japanese message goes on to say that although Manchurian problems will not be discussed at the conference due to a suggestion made by Yusuke Tsurumi, who represented the Japanese delegation at the program committee meeting held in New York last autumn, railway questions will be taken up by the Japanese and Chinese representatives for discussion.

Chinese Arrested as Alleged Accomplice of Pick and Levitsky

Wei Shao-lan was arrested in the French Concession last week as an accomplice of Eugene Pick and Max Levitsty, who are being held on a charge of posing as agents of the Nanking government and of other offenses in connection with an attempt to secure the signature of R. K. Raphael, a British merchant with offices in Canton road, to a contract for the supply of arms, with the alleged object of blackmail. When tried before the Special District Court July 30 Wei was questioned by Judge Hyui. He stated that he was formerly employed on the Tientsin-Pukow railway and then he became acquainted with a Russian named Tsikareli, who some time ago introduced him to the two accused who he said wanted an interpreter for a deal in which they were interested. He denied emphatically that he had held himself out as being a secretary to Gen. Chang Fah-ying, which was one of the charges which the Police had brought against him.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Sept.	23,	1925	Vol.	34	No.	4
Jan.	8,	1927	„	39	„	6
Feb.	12,	1927	„	39	„	11
Feb.	19,	1927	„	39	„	12
Mar.	5,	1927	„	40	„	1
Mar.	12,	1927	„	40	„	2
Mar.	19,	1927	„	40	„	3
Mar.	3,	1928	„	39	„	12

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

Some Social Items From Frenchtown

Three prominent officials of the Shanghai French Concession have either departed or are contemplating departure on extended home leave. They are E. Fiori, director of the Police Department; F. Schwyzer, vice-president of the Municipal Council, and L. Blum, member of the Municipal Council. When they will return to Shanghai has not been stated.

***

A large "unprotected" gambling house operated by Chinese in an alleyway off Rue Touraine, French Concession, was raided by the French Police on the night of July 23. The police raid netted a sum of money in excess of $8,000. Some thirty inmates of the gambling house, along with the proprietor, were taken to the police station and released after payment of fines. When the case came up in the French Mixed Court, the proprietor confessed his guilt and was fined $5,000. All money and gambling paraphernalia was confiscated by the authorities.

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A correspondent writes: "Although the dog-racing tracks in the International Settlement were forced to close, the track in the French Concession known as the 'Canidrome' continues to attract large crowds and is said to have a Saturday night turn-over in excess of $500,000. Recently when the authorities of the International Settlement made inquiry of the French authorities regarding their plans for closing the Canidrome, the French authorities are reported to have replied, 'We will close the Canidrome when the British authorities close the Shanghai Race Club."

***

Three prominent Chinese figures with extensive interests in the French Concession, Du Yueh-sen, Chang Siao-ling and Huang Ching-yung, have announced their intention of beginning immediate work on the construction of a large nine-story combination bank and hotel building. The building will be located at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Protet, just to the rear of the French Municipal Building. The land occupied was recently purchased at a cost of ₹150,000 a mow, while the building will cost in excess of $700.000.

Nanking Mandate Extols Virtues of Late Mrs. K. T. Soong

Recalling the meritorious services the late Madame K. T. Soong—mother of Mesdames H. H. Kung, Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek, and of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance—had rendered to the Revolutionary cause during a very early period of the Revolution, the National Government, in a Mandate issued August 3, extols the illustrious virtues of the deceased and appoints a special deputy in the person of Mayor Chang Chun to pay official respects and assist in the conduct of the funeral obsequies. The Mandate, among other things, says:—"Mother Soong, nee Ni, was the virtuous wife of the late Soong Yao-yu, pioneer Revolutionary leader. At the time when the late Party Leader (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) advocated Reform, he became a close friend of this Revolutionry leader. To her husband, the Revered Madame Soong gave whole hearted support and followed him through danger and adverisity. She knew what should be undertaken and what should be left undone, and was early noted for wisdom and foresight. It has been learned that she passed away on July 23 at Tsingtao. Her virtuous character, as it is now recalled, is truly worthy of emulation. The demise of this Model of Womanhood is deeply bemoaned."

Inspector General's Note to Canton Has Little Effect

According to P. C. Hsieh, formerly chief secretary to the Ministry of Railways in Nanking, but now head of the Taxation Bureau in Canton, the Canton Government is taking little notice of the message from F. W. Maze, Inspector General of Customs, concerning Canton's default of loan negotiations. According to Mr. Hsieh, the National Government of Canton takes the point of view that it has not appointed Mr. Maze to be the Inspector General of Customs and therefore he has no right whatsoever to touch on the questiion.

Nanking Relief Committee Investigates Flood-Stricken Areas

A survey of conditions in the various flood-affected provinces in China is being conducted under the auspices of the General Relief Committee, with headquarters at Nanking. Deputies of the Committee have been despatched to Anhwei, Hunan and Honan, while representatives from the Ministry of Interior are undertaking the investigation in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Hupeh.

The Yangtsze River along the Wu-Han Area continued to rise August 1 flooding the Electric Power Works. Several hundred persons are reported to have been drowned in the low-lying districts of Hankow where the water reached as high as the top of one-story buildings.

At Hankow some 200 men from the Japanese Navy were landed and put to work while it rained constructing breakwaters in various parts of the Japanese Concession. As the water rose in the Chinese city and in the foreign Concessions the inhabitants sought refuge in the Japanese Concession where accommodations were found for then in a match factory.

Tragic scenes were witnessed at Hankow August 2 when the dam near the Chuyen Gate collapsed. Generals Hsu Yuan-chuan, Hsia Tou-yin and Liu Wen-tao personally made an inspection of conditions and supervised emergency work. An order was issued strictly prohibiting unscrupulous hoarding of supplies of coal and food-stuffs by profiteers.

Messages from Anking stated that the losses sustained by over 39 districts are estimated at $4,000,000. This together with a deficit of $3,000,000 in the revenue of the Provincial Government is adding to the difficulty of the situation. In order that the people may not have to face a food shortage, the Provincial Finance Department proposes to put a ban on the export of rice.

The Yellow River in Shensi broke its banks and inundated a wide area in Pingmin according to a Si-an telegram.

A report from the south stated that 1,297 persons were drowned when floods visited Tsingyuan, a district about 60 miles northwest of Canton. The seriousness of the calamity there may be inferred from the fact that over 10,000 persons were rendered homeless; 36 fish-rearing ponds destroyed; 25,000 mow of fields damaged, involving a monetary loss of some $2,000,000.

Public supplication to Heaven for the cessation of rain was held by the inhabitants of Changsha July 30. By order of General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, the slaughter-houses in that city were ordered to suspend functions for one day in order that the wrath of Heaven may be appeased and mercy shown to the suffering people. An appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of flood victims in Hunan province was requested.

Through traffic has again been resumed on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. For two successive nights 1,000 workmen were engaged in clearing the water accumulated on the section between Hwachiyang and Tung-kuei, north of Pukow, before repairs could be effected. Forty huge arc lights were installed along the affected region to facilitate the work.

A terrific thunderstorm accompanied by a heavy deluge of rain raged over Hsuchow for twelve hours, beginning August 1. A number of houses collapsed burying many of the inhabitants.

While central and south China were ravaged by floods, Peiping and Tientsin were subjected to a broiling heat during the last several days of July, attributed to the fact that there had been no rain for a fortnight. The temperature in both cities rose to over 100 degrees. Numerous deaths occurred in Peiping as a result of the heat.

The Flood Emergency Relief Commission, at the head of which is Yu Yah-ching, veteran Shanghai shipping magnate, in a circular to local philanthropists and merchants points out that tens of millions have been deprived of their clothing, food and houses consequent upon the flooding of the country and need immediate relief. It is the duty of those who have means to save their fellow-countrymen from starvation, the circular says.

Air Service to Chungking to Start Next Week

The China National Aviation Corporation announces the inauguration of the Shanghai-Hankow-Chungking section of the Shanghai-Chengtu air mail and passenger service to take place August 15. Planes will leave Shanghai and Chungking every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock; the Shanghai plane arriving at Chungking at 2.45 the next day, and the Chungking plane reaching Shanghai at 3.05 p. m. the next day.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 700,000 Shares
August 5

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Aug. 3	Tues. Aug. 4
23½	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express	14½	14⅜
42¾	18⅜	2.00	Allis Chalmers	Unq.	Unq.
129¾	91½	4.00	American Can	91⅝	91¾
51¾	21¼	—	American & Foreign Power	28	27
31½	11	—	American & For. Power W.	16	15¼
58½	24⅜	2.00	American Smelting	31⅜	31¾
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	171½	169¾
132¾	102⅛	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	121¾	120
80¼	40⅜	3.00	American Waterworks	Unq.	49½
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	25⅛	24¾
23⅝	11⅛	1.00	Atlantic Refining	15	14¾
87⅞	43½	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	49¼	48¾
70⅜	33¼	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	38	37
33¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	19½	19¼
45⅜	24¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	25	25
131½	52¾	6.00	Case J. I.	52¾	52⅞
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	Unq.	36
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler	24⅜	24⅛
20¾	9¾	*.30	Cities Service, Com.	10	10
45⅝	20⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	30⅛	29¼
16⅝	6	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	8⅛	8
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth & Southern	8	8
2¾	1⅜	—	" " war.	1½	Unq.
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	92⅝	92¾
12	5	—	Continental Oil	8½	8⅛
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3	3
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	74¾	74
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	87	87
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	137½	137
61	31⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	37¾	37¼
38⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	15⅝	15½
12	4⅝	—	General Aviation	4⅞	5
54¾	36	1.60	General Electric	40¾	40½
56	43	3.00	General Foods	49½	49½
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	37¾	38¼
84⅛	46½	5.00	General Railway Signal	Unq.	Unq.
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	27	27⅛
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	13⅛	12¾
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	40¼	39¾
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	12⅝	12⅝
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,	15⅝	13⅝
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement	30½	30¾
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1⅞	1⅞
60½	38⅝	2.50	International Harvester	39	40½
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel	12⅝	12⅝
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	28	27⅝
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	51½	50½
15½	8½	—	Kelvinator	11⅜	11⅜
31½	14¾	1.00	Kennecott	18¼	17⅞
27¾	17⅞	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	18⅞	17¾
35½	18	1.00	Kroger Grocery	30⅞	31
91¾	60½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	72½	71⅛
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	47	46½
21¼	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.)	Unq.	18⅝
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	11⅝	Unq.
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	21⅛	21⅛
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	26½	26⅝
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8⅞	Unq.
132¼	71½	6.00	New York Central	74½	73⅛
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	7¾	7¾
69½	48½	3.00	Pacific Lighting	Unq.	51⅝
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	6⅞	6⅞
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	24	23⅝
64	42⅛	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	44½	43½
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5¾	5⅝?
16⅝	4¾	—	Radio Corp.	7¾	7¾
96½	72	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	80	79½
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	18	17⅝
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	14¼	13¾
53	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50¾	50
63¼	44⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	56	56
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	5⅞	5¾
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	15	Unq.
54½	36	2.00	Southern California Edison	42¾	42
20½	14⅞	1.20	Standard Brands	18	18
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	61½	61½
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	37¾	37¾
26	13⅞	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	17⅞	17¾
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	23½	22⅞
55¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	33⅞	33¾
59	29⅝	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	29⅞	30
18	6⅜	.40	Trans America	7⅛	7
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	49¾	49½
205⅛	137	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	155	150
38⅞	20⅞	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	27½	27⅛
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	22½	22¼
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	13½	13⅜
152⅜	83⅛	7.00	U.S. Steel	86¾	85¾
76¾	23⅛	—	Vanadium	27¾	27¾
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	7⅜	7⅜
107¾	56⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	59¾	59½
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	69¾	69
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Missionaries Pass Resolution Condemning Dr. Tucker

In connection with the shooting by Dr. F. F. Tucker, assistant superintendent and acting treasurer of the Williams-Porter Hospital at Tehchow, Shantung province, of an employee who was caught in the act of committing a burglary, 27 missionaries of the North China Mission of the American Board sojourning at Peitaiho, met informally July 25 and passed the following resolution:

(1) On the legal aspects of the care we express no opinion.

(2) Although Dr. Tucker, in protecting the hospital property, felt it necessary to shoot, certainly the taking of life is contrary to the purpose of a missionary in coming to China. As the missionary proclaims the Gospel of Jesus, who sacrified his life for others, so the missionary's acts should exemplify the Christian spirit. Accordingly the present group absolutely disapproves of this fatal shooting, unintentional though it was, and likewise disapproves of a missionary using deadly firearms to protect property.

(3) Furthermore, we confess a sense of corporate responsibility in not having previously thought through the Christian principles related to such situations, and not having formulated and announced within our Christian organization these principles in such a way as to guide a fellow worker in such a crisis.

Although it was in protecting the hospital property and in trying to serve the common good that Dr. Tucker took the man's life, and although now he cannot but feel the deepest sorrow and remorse, yet the act is irrevocable —the life cannot be restored.

Oppressed by a deep sense of regret we issue this statement to express our conception of the Christian principles involved in the tragic incident, and we trust it may help to prevent the repetition of such an occurrence.

The action of these missionaries has aroused much criticism in the foreign business community in North China.

In the meantime Dr. George Sellett, U. S. district attorney, has returned to Shanghai after investigation the Tucker incident at Tehchow and Tsinan. He will send a report of his investigation to the American Minister at Peiping. Dr. Sellett stated that the evidence he had gathered bore out previous reports that Dr. Tucker fired at the man when he found him trying to open the safe. The agitation against Dr. Tucker had mostly died down, according to Dr. Sellett, and none of the 60 Chinese employees of the hospital had quit their jobs.

According to the Chinese papers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked the American Minister to arrange for the early trial of Dr. Tucker, and to send a report of the proceedings to the Chinese Government.

Dr. Tucker Kindly Treated While in Chinese Custody

The *North China Daily News* of July 31 states that Dr. F. F. Tucker, whose shooting of the janitor of the hospital, caught in the act of burglary, is being investigated by the American authorities, was arrested by the provincial authorities at Tsinan by a ruse, while he was in the company of U. S. Consul Meinhardt, and was held by them until instructions were sent from Nanking to turn him over again to the American authorities. Mr. Tucker is reported as having been kindly treated by his Chinese captors, and the high esteem in which he is held by the Chinese people in general is attested by the fact that the Tehchow Tang Pu's attempt to make political capital out of the incident by calling a mass meeting to protest against foreign imperialism proved a complete fiasco.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 29th July 1931.

The Plenary Conference in London has dissolved having accomplished temporary measures for the rehabilitation of Germany's finances, and prepared the ground for the operation of the Hoover Plan. Indications are that these measures may form the basis for more permanent action later on.

Locally, a dastardly attempt to assassinate Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister was made, fortunately unsuccessful, though causing the death of his Secretary, Mr. Yu Loo Tang.

On the 23rd inst. the Bank of England increased its discount rate from 2½% to 3½%.

Silver:—Opened on the 23rd inst. at 13d. and 12 15/16d. and G. $0.27⅜ and closes today at 12 13/16d. and G.$0.27⅜.

India has been steadily covering a bear position; China has both bought and sold, with an exception on the 27th inst., the market has shown poor support and been inactive.

Exchange—The official T/T rate on London on the 23rd inst. was 1/2 7/8d., reduced to 1/2 13/16d. on the 27th inst., raised next day to 1/2 7/8d., where it now remains.

The market opened on the 23rd inst. with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.30 9/16: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.31⅛: Yen Cross rate 49.37: Yen 161½: Gold Bars 754. After slight easiness rates improved to 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.30⅝: Yen 160½. Bars 740.

On the 24th inst. opened uncertain at 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.30⅛: Yen 161⅛, but later on some Chinese selling 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.30⅜ became available; the closing rates were 1/3 3/16d. and G. $.30⅝: Gold Bars opened at 745 and closed at 742.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls.	83,189,000 a decrease of Tls. 253,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$	175,840,000 an increase of $1,700,000

Estimated value Tls. 209,793,000 as against Tls. 221,327,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for June	Thursday July 23	Friday July 24	Saturday July 25	Monday July 27	Tuesday July 27	Wed. July 29
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.390	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 3/4	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8	1/2 3/4	1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 15/16	1/3 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16	1/2 15/16
T/T on India	80,710	83½	83½	83½	82¾	83½	83½
T/T on France	744,480	764	766	768	761	768	768
T/T on N.Y.	29,155	30	30	30	29 7/8	30⅛	30⅛
T/T on Demand		30	30	30	29 7/8	30⅛	30⅛
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		128	127	127	125	125½	126½
T/T on H'kong	80.795	80⅛ nom.	80⅛ nom.	80⅛	80⅛ nom.	80¼ nom.	80⅛ nom.
T/T on Japan	169.720	164½	164¾	164¾	165⅛	164¾	164¾
T/T on Batavia	72.410	74½	74½	74½	74	74½	74½
T/T on Straits	193.480	186½	186½	186½	188½	186½	186½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/2.670	1/3¾	1/3¾	1/3¾	1/3⅝	1/3¾	1/3¾
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3⅞	1/3⅞	1/3⅞	1/3¾	1/3⅞	1/3⅞
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/3.515	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3⅞	1/4	1/4
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	790.600	810	815	810	810	815	815
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	30.905	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	32	32	32	31⅞	32⅛	32⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 27	July 28	July 29
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	13	12 13/16	13	12 11/16	13 2/16	12 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 27¾	G.$ 27⅝	G.$.27¾	G.$.27⅜	G.$.27⅞	G.$.27¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 739.60	Tls. 743.60	Tls. 749.60	Tls. 752.7	Tls. 745	Tls. 745.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 113.60	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.40
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.5125	Tls. 72.4875	Tls. 72.5	Tls. 72.5625	Tls. 72.5375	Tls. 72.5375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.90
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85 15/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, ,, 4 ,,	3¾%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 1/32
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 15/32

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 30, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	73½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	99⅞	5.01
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	77	8.06
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106¼	4.65
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	39	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	81¼	7.76
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100¼	5.98
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	68	9.94
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	57	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	84¼	7.24
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	107¼	5.91
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99½	7.05
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	36	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	106	6.06
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	95	5.88
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	95¼	5.85
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	105	6.60
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	72	11.14
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	78	7.41
Republic of Peru . ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	19¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	60⅛	10.75
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	53	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	55	—
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	99¼	6.26
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)	6 % June 15, 1953	85	7.39
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101	6.89
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	57	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	24¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	49⅞	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	76¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	45	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	17⅜	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	26	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	43⅞	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	61	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	13	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	18	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	40	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	76	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	69	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	44½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	79	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	27½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT MONROE, June 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	161
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	93
Canned Asparagus	*Pls.*	37
Butter	,,	10
Bacon	,,	13
Borax	,,	168
Cheese	,,	6
Cotton Raw *Bls.* 2,250	*Pls.*	7,987
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	30
Milk, Evaporated	,,	152
Newspapers, Old	,,	600
Oranges, Fresh	*Pls.*	1,206
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	6,255
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,058

SHINYO MARU, June 9.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 75	*Pls.*	266
Newspapers, Old	,,	500
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	11
Oil, ,, ,,	*Galls.*	13,045
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	316
Treasure:		
Silver Bar	*Hk. Tls.*	208,928

TOKAI MARU, June 9.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	916
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	504
Aluminium Powder	,,	17
Carbon Black	,,	281
Milk, Condensed	,,	19
Sulphur Black	,,	201
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,147
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	4
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 63	*G.U.*	4,756

GINYO MAUU, June 10.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls* 500	*Pls.*	1,852

GOLDEN RIVER, June 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	21,710
Varnish	,,	308
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup ft.*	2,968,061

CORNEVILLE, June 10.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	*Pls.*	7,115
Newspapers, Old	,,	420
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Supft.*	345,656
Merchantable	,,	203,965
Poles	,,	81,013

SILVERCYPRESS, June 11.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 900	*Pls.*	3,150
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	147
Wire Shorts	,,	366
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tubes	,,	439
Aluminium-foil	,,	24
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	7
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Grease	,,	58
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	9
Petrolatum	,,	340
Sulphur Black	,,	986
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	20,250
Typewriters	*Pcs.*	30

PERU, June 11.

(Agents: East Asiatic Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber:		
Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	2,950,228
Merchantable	,,	820,219
Laths	*Pcs.*	800,000

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, June 12.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 800	*Pls.*	2,800
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	15
Canned Asparagus	,,	9
,, Fruits	,,	7
Oranges, Fresh	,,	127
Raisins	,,	23
Shrimps, Dried	,,	8
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	102
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units.*	4,242

DARDANUS, June 13.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Artificial Silk Yarn	*Pls.*	92
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	55
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,260
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	43
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength	,,	240
Milk, Condensed	,,	19
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,016
Wax, Paraffin	,,	337
Soda, Silicate of	,,	142
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	23,638

PRESIDENT WILSON, June 13.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Shanghai	*Pls.*	11
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai;	*Pls.*	2.99
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Tsingtao *Bls.* 35	,,	34.38
Silk, Waste:		
Antung & Chefoo *Bls.* 57	,,	161,17
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	63.42
,, Piece Goods	,,	1.28
Bristles, Assorted	,,	515
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	264
,, Whole Egg,	,,	81
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,475
Feathers, Duck	,,	44
,, Goose	,,	36
Hair, Goat	,,	668
Hair, Human	*Pls.*	163
Horsehair	,,	340
Wool, Sheep's	,,	5,140
Skins Dog, Tanned	*Pcs.*	10400
,, Fox, Untanned	,,	1,524
,, Goat, ,,	,,	7,601
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	13,526
,, Mole, ,,	,,	2,250
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	16,200
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	15,652

STUART DOLLAR, June 15.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cow, Living	*No.*	11
Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	184
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup ft.*	2,719,694
Merchantable	,,	700,968

BRAND, June 15.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup. ft.*	1,002,146

WISCONSIN, June 15.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Newspapers, Old	*Pls.*	210
Paper, Bond	,,	106

TAKAOKA MARU, June 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	*Pls.*	130
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	133
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Intestines, Pig	,,	14
Seed, Sesamum	,,	1,428
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,334
,, Doe, ,,	*Pcs.*	5,000
,, Deer, ,,	,,	1,086

EVERETT, June 18.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	100
Seed, Sesamum	,,	8,472

AFRICA MARU, June 20.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Wood Pulp, Chemical	*Pls.*	3,668
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	1,002,139
Merchantable	,,	144,979

TAISHAN, June 22.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang etc.	*Pls.*	1:8
Brassware	,,	95
Bristles	,,	83
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	520
,, Raccoon, ,,	*Pcs.*	1,735
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	5,000
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	1,430
Skin Rugs, ,,	,,	710

PRESIDENT VAN BUERN, June 22.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	7
Machines, Sewing	,,	1
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	530
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	369
Cotton Duck	*Yds.*	690
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Cut	*Pls.*	8
Screws	,,	27
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	7
Fruits Table and Pei	,,	17
Ink, Printing	,,	40
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength	,,	402
Milk, Evaporated	,,	47
Macaroni	,,	42
Newspapers, Old	,,	105
Paper, Writting	,,	79
,, Printing	,,	63
,, Wrapping	,,	26
,, Unclassed	,,	2
Oranges, Fresh	,,	1,097
Soap, Household	,,	12
Soda, Hydrosulphite of	,,	68
Shrimps, Dried	,,	28
Sugar of Milk	,,	117
Saccharine	,,	7
Tobacco, Smoking	,,	189
Iron Basins, Enamelled	*Doz.*	258
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	5
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 173	*G. Units*	21,031
Automobiles, Parts of	,,	5,221
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	65,597

TRIUMPH, June 22.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Brass Strips	*Pls.*	30
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Plate Cuttings	*Pls.*	1,680
Wire Shorts	,,	1,700
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	179
Paints, Unclassed	*Galls.*	180
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units.*	509
Treasure:		
Silver Bullion	*Hk. Tls.*	159,807

RYOYO MARU, June 23.

(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 30 *Pls.*	29.89
Bristles, Assorted	,,	90
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	82
,, Albumen Dried	,,	101
Oil, Wood	,,	6,347
Seed, Sesamum	,,	25,202

EMPRESS OF CANADA, June 23.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	*Pls.*	190
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	10
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Pls.*	29.75
Bristles, Assorted	,,	54
Feathers, Duck, Uncleaned	,,	92
Hair, Human	,,	100
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	3,450
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	12,300

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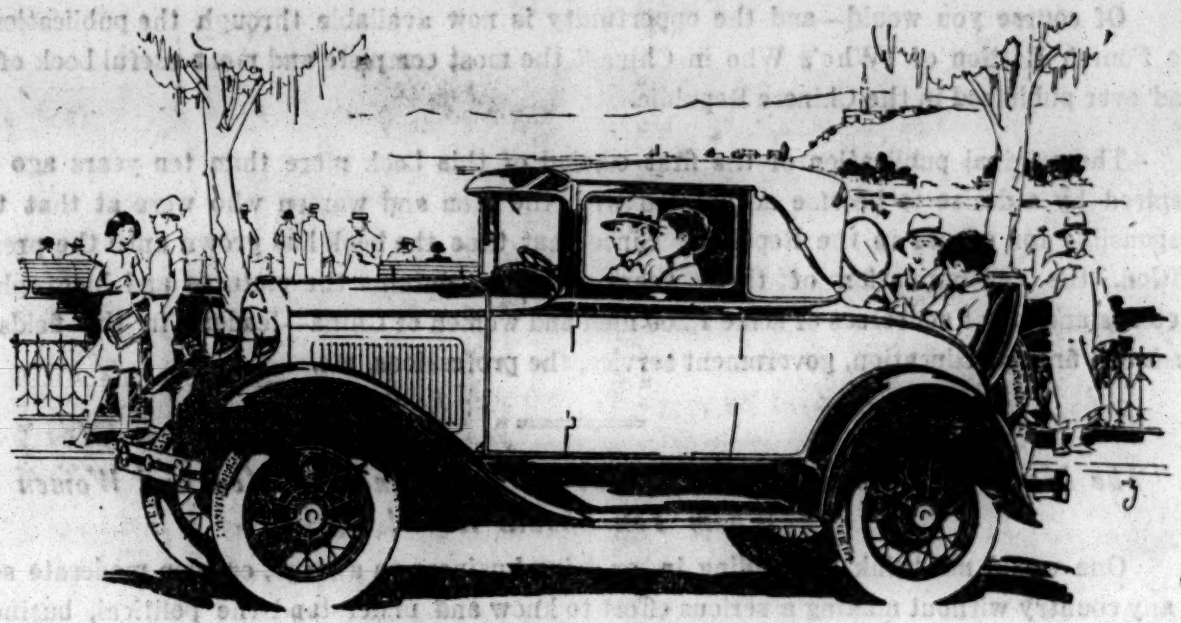

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